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## Reagan Offers Investigators Excerpts of His Notes on Iran

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will make available to investigators, if requested, "relevant excerpts" from his personal notes on discussions and meetings concerning the decision to sell arms to Iran, the White House announced Monday.

The announcement was a reversal of earlier statements by White House officials that Mr. Reagan considered his notes to be private

and that they would not be made available for congressional investigation.

Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said the president "will continue to provide all information required by those conducting the inquiries into the Iran matter. Should it be determined that material is needed, however, the president is willing to make available relevant excerpts from his personal notes. This is consistent with his meeting with the Tower board and his commitment to cooperate fully."

"The president wants to get to the bottom of the matter and fix what went wrong," the statement said.

Officials said they had not determined how the "relevant excerpts" would be chosen from the president's notes, which he has written in longhand in preparation for his memoirs.

They said a method would be determined if the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair make a request for the material.

Arthur Liman, the chief counsel of the special Senate committee investigating the affair, said in a statement that the panel would not comment on witnesses or evidence being sought. But "we intend to pursue all individuals and evidence relevant to our inquiry," he said.

It is not known how voluminous the president's notes are, but aides said he had recorded some material relating to the events in 1985 and 1986 in which the United States sold missiles and military spare parts to Iran.

Mr. Reagan used the notes in preparing for his 75-minute interview Jan. 26 with the three-member panel, headed by former Senator John C. Tower, that is investigating procedures of the National Security Council.

The investigation was undertaken following disclosure of the NSC role in arms sales to Iran and diversion of some of the Iranian payment to aid the Nicaraguan rebels, who are known as contras.

Mr. Reagan made the decision to provide the notes at a meeting Monday morning with his chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, and with Vice President George Bush, officials said.

The existence of the presidential notes was disclosed Sunday by The Washington Post. The newspaper said the Senate special committee was expected to seek access to the notes.



Nuns watched over ballot boxes on Monday at the election tabulation center in Manila.

## Aquino Wins Wide Mandate As 80% Back New Charter

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune  
MANILA — Philippine voters, turning out in unexpectedly heavy numbers, overwhelmingly endorsed a new constitution restoring full democracy, according to early returns Monday.

The unofficial results from the plebiscite were seen as a convincing vote of confidence in the government of President Corason C. Aquino.

Those in favor of the new charter led those against by a margin of more than 4 to 1, the National Movement for Free Elections, or Namfrel, an authorized poll-watching body, announced.

The group reported an approval margin of more than 80 percent — 5,374,617 to 1,294,656 — with 27 percent of the 86,703 precincts reporting nationwide.

Analysts said the strong support for the constitution should provide an unchallengeable popular mandate for Mrs. Aquino, who will have her term extended for six years to 1992, under the charter.

She took office last February after a military revolt and popular uprising removed President Ferdinand E. Marcos following disputed elections.

But her hold on power has been shaken by several coup attempts, the latest last week, involving military and political elements associated with Mr. Marcos.

Despite isolated acts of violence and intimidation, election officials in many parts of the country reported a record turnout of voters on Monday.

Ramon Felipe, chairman of the commission on elections, said he expected final figures to show that 80 to 90 percent of the slightly more than 25 million registered voters had cast ballots.

He said official and final results would not be announced by his commission until Saturday.

Mrs. Aquino, through her spokesman, said the exceptionally heavy turnout proved the dedication of Filipinos to democracy.

She said she believed that the new constitution, which will replace a provisional charter she proclaimed in March, would "usher in the political stability we all desire."

Analysts said the high turnout also demonstrated renewed confidence that votes would be fairly counted without the widespread cheating that marred elections under Mr. Marcos.

Leaders of a non-Communist opposition coalition campaigning against the constitution said they accepted the outcome.

Rene Cayetano, secretary-general of the Nationalist Party, said, "We are abiding by this momentous expression of popular will."

He added, "Let us give the people what they want — stability, democracy and progress."

The Nationalist Party is headed by Juan Ponce Enrile, a former defense minister under both Mr. Marcos and Mrs. Aquino. He led the campaign against the new constitution.

In parts of northern Luzon, the main island in the Philippines, unofficial partial returns showed votes against the constitution leading in favor of it.

Analysts said the area was dominated by Ilocanos and was also the home of both Mr. Marcos and Mr. Enrile.

Early returns from Fort Bonifacio, one of the main military camps in Manila, also showed a majority of anti-constitution votes.

Ilocanos form a substantial portion of the 160,000-man armed forces. Mr. Enrile warned that challenges to the Aquino administration from within the military would not subside until the government accepted the outcome.

See MANILA, Page 6

### LATE NEWS

#### Perle to Leave Pentagon Post

WASHINGTON (WP) — Assistant Defense Secretary Richard N. Perle has informed Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger that he intends to resign soon, administration sources said Monday.

Mr. Perle's intention to resign became known after he gave a speech Sunday at a conference in Munich in which he criticized European allied leaders as "mousetrapped."

The Reagan administration announced that Mr. Perle, who is the assistant secretary for international security policy, was not speaking for the United States in his criticism.

### INSIDE TODAY

#### GENERAL NEWS

South Africa's white opposition party accused the government of suppressing the truth about abuses of blacks. Page 2.

Alkistis MacLennan, author of "The Guns of Navarone" and one of Britain's leading postwar writers, died Monday. Page 6.

#### BUSINESS/FINANCE

Elliott A. Volcker warned that a further fall in the dollar could engender inflation. Page 9.

#### SPORTS

The designer Christian Lacroix, after resigning from Jean Patou, signed on with Dior for a couture venture. Page 7.

#### ENTERTAINMENT

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FOR MORE CLASSIFIED

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## Casey Quits CIA; Deputy to Replace Him

By Lou Cannon  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — William J. Casey, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency and one of President Ronald Reagan's closest friends, resigned Monday. Mr. Casey's deputy, Robert M. Gates, will be nominated to replace him.

The chief White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said Mr. Casey accepted the resignation of Mr. Casey, who is hospitalized with cancer, with "reluctance and deep regret."

Mr. Casey, 73, who had been director of the agency since 1981, resigned seven weeks after being hospitalized with brain seizures. A cancerous tumor was removed his brain Dec. 18 and he is still a patient at Georgetown University Hospital.

Mr. Gates, 43, joined the CIA in 1966. He served in the National Security Council under three presidents.

Mr. Casey will become a counselor to the president when he returns. Mr. Fitzwater announced in his first briefing as Mr. Reagan's

chief spokesman. He said that Mr. Casey had volunteered his resignation.

Mr. Reagan offered the job to Mr. Gates on Friday. He reportedly was Mr. Casey's choice for the job and also was recommended by president's national security adviser, Frank C. Carucci.

The White House sounded out one politician, former Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee, as a replacement. But Mr. Baker, who is still considering a presidential race in 1988, rejected the overture.

Mr. Casey served as Mr. Reagan's campaign manager in 1980.



William J. Casey

## Pentagon Said to Condone Illegal Private Sales to Iran

By Stuart Diamond  
and Ralph Blumenthal  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Pentagon intelligence officials learned more than a year ago that private arms dealers were trying to ship 39 American fighter planes and vast amounts of other weapons to Iran, but the officials did not stop the sales, according to confidential documents and participants who informed the government.

The illegal efforts were allowed to continue because the military officials hoped to gain intelligence information, including data on Iran and access to advanced Soviet tanks captured from Iraq by Iran, the sources said.

The Pentagon confirmed that it was told as early as December 1985 of the private efforts, which began in 1983. But various arms dealers contended in interviews that some government officials knew of the project by early 1984.

The private efforts continued as

the Reagan administration was arranging the official sales that are now the subject of inquiries by two congressional committees and a federal special prosecutor.

Information about the efforts — known as the Demavand project,

Israel sent rifles to the Nicaraguan rebels, an Israeli newspaper reported. Page 2.

for Iran's highest mountain — was obtained by The New York Times from numerous documents, many of them confidential, and interviews with 150 government officials, arms dealers, intelligence sources, and others over the last eight weeks.

No one interviewed was sure that fighter planes were delivered to Iran, but Iraqi military sources have said that a greater number of F-4s have been flying for Iran since last fall. The total value of the arms contract for Iran in the Demavand project was more than \$1 billion.

These disclosures emerged from the sources and documents:

- Government officials were aware of wider efforts to ship American arms to Iran, and far larger amounts of American weapons were involved than has been previously reported. The administration has acknowledged government sales of arms to Iran of \$12 million to \$42 million.

- Egypt, which has criticized the United States for selling arms to Iran, in 1985 guaranteed money and offered planes to dealers trying to ship the F-4s to Iran through Turkey. Egyptian military officials said they did not know that the planes were destined for Iran.

- Major European financial institutions had extensive contacts with the arms dealers, providing bank accounts and money and, in one case, co-signing a sales contract for the planes.

- John K. Singlaub, a retired army major general, helped the administration supply the Nicaraguan rebels and also served on the board of a New York City arms company that became involved in the Demavand project and whose owner pleaded guilty to smuggling arms to Iran. General Singlaub says he knew of no illegal dealings by the company, Austin Aerospace, of New York.

- One intelligence consultant complained that 48 hours after he gave confidential information about the Demavand project to the head of Marine Corps counterintelligence in Washington, high Iranian military officials had details of the private discussion.

Evidence suggests a measure of overlap between the private and official efforts. The line between what was official and unofficial became blurred, and arms dealers now assert that they were acting under the umbrellas of official approval.

The United States had declared an embargo on arms sales to Iran after Iran seized American hos-

pitalized with brain seizures. A cancerous tumor was removed his brain Dec. 18 and he is still a patient at Georgetown University Hospital.

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## For One Soviet Citizen, 9-Year Quest to Leave

By Bill Keller  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — A week after his release from the Second Moscow Provincial Psychiatric Clinic, Serafim Yevsyukov's muscles still ache so badly he cannot put on his overcoat without help. His fingers tremble, he has lost 25 pounds (11 kilograms), and he walks with evident discomfort.

His conversation is lucid and attentive, but his eyes appear burned out, a common side effect of the tranquilizer haloperidol, which Western human rights groups say is often used indiscriminately in Soviet mental clinics. Mr. Yevsyukov said he spent most of the last six months stupefied by daily injections of the drug.

In his nightmares, his daughter added, Mr. Yevsyukov says he hears the screaming and ranting of the 40 severely disturbed mental patients who shared his crowded ward in the clinic south of Moscow.

Mr. Yevsyukov, a former airline navigator who has been trying for nine years to emigrate from the Soviet Union, was released from the mental clinic a week ago, after the intervention of Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and dissident.

In an interview Saturday, he described his experiences in the mental ward, and his family's four-generation conflict with society.

He is one of 14 prisoners whose cases were taken up by Mr. Sakharov in a personal appeal to Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Two imprisoned rights advocates on the list, Anatoli Koryagin and Sergei Khodovitch, have been told they will be freed and forced to leave the country.

Mr. Koryagin, a psychiatrist sentenced to 12 years in labor camps and internal exile for exposing the use of Soviet mental hospitals to punish political and religious dissidents, was reportedly transferred Saturday to a jail in his hometown of Kharkov, in the eastern Ukraine,

apparently in preparation for his expulsion from the country.

The releases, together with official promises of changes in the law and the freeing of several lesser-known dissidents, have stirred widespread speculation that the authorities have decided on a new approach to human rights issues.

But Mr. Yevsyukov is not among those who expect to benefit from such a change, if it comes. While there is international pressure on the Soviet authorities to relax their grip on Jews denied permission to emigrate, divided families and prisoners serving time for political or religious reasons, Mr. Yevsyukov sees little prospect for people like him — Russian citizens who simply want to leave.

Mr. Yevsyukov said his father and grandfather were peasant farmers who built up farms in the Lipetsk region, 300 miles (485 kilometers) southeast of Moscow.

In the 1930s, during Stalin's forced collectivization of agriculture, Mr. Yevsyukov said, his grandfather was sent to prison for

See SOVIET, Page 6



## U.S. Yacht Wins Again, Is One Victory From Regaining Cup

A chase boat pulls alongside the Australian yacht Kookaburra III on Monday as it was losing its third straight America's Cup race to Stars & Stripes, by 1 minute, 46 seconds. A caller reported

that a bomb had been placed aboard the Australian 12-meter, but a search after the race found nothing. The Australian skipper declined an offer by officials to cancel the race. Sports, Page 15.

## As Election Nears, U.K. Politicians Show New Faces to Public

By Karen DeYoung  
Washington Post Service

LONDON — "I do hate an untidy kitchen," said Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, noting a spill on the counter. After a quick swipe with a towel, she righted her apron and turned back to a pot of boiling red cabbage on the stove.

As a camera crew and interviewer wedged themselves into a corner of the tiny kitchen in 10 Downing Street, the prime minister's official residence, Mrs. Thatcher explained how the violet-colored cabbage liquor, when poured into a solution of sodium bicarbonate, would turn green.

There was a lesson in the experiment, said Mrs. Thatcher, who studied research chemistry before entering politics. "Don't put sodium bicarbonate into red cabbage if you don't want a disaster at the dinner table."

These and other bits of Mrs. Thatcher's kitchen wisdom were revealed to British television audiences last week on "Take Nobody's Word for It," a science program that each week features a guest.

It was the latest in a recent series of appearances by the prime minister on programs having little or nothing to do with politics. The goal is to show a side of Mrs. Thatcher that even many of her supporters doubt exists — that of a caring, feminine and sometimes even funny woman.

On radio's "Woman's Hour," the prime minister confessed that she suffers from nerves every time she walks into the House of Commons. In a documentary special called "The Englishwoman's Wardrobe," Mrs. Thatcher took viewers into her closet for years and confide that she buys her underwear at Britain's top budget clothing store, Marks & Spencer.

She turned up on "Saturday Superstore," a children's pop music and call-in show.

The prime minister is not the only political leader here who feels her image needs to be lustrated a bit as Britain heads toward national elections. The Labor Party leader,

Neil Kinnock, was a "Saturday Superstore" guest in December, and the Liberal Party leader, David Steel, is scheduled for February.

Mrs. Thatcher is not required to hold a vote until July 1988, when she completes the fifth year of her second term. But she is certain to choose the moment when she thinks her chances are best. The opening of the official three-week campaign still may be as many as 17 months away, or it could come as soon as this spring, a prospect that campaign managers of all political stripes believe is much more likely.

In the meantime, Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives, Labor and the third-ranking alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats

trying to capture the imagination of an electorate that all acknowledge is more volatile in terms of party loyalty, and more apathetic in terms of issues, than any in recent years.

Public opinion polls have swung wildly in recent months; a week ago, one gave the Conservatives an eight-point lead while another showed Labor five points ahead. None of the parties is seen as able to win a parliamentary majority at present. Voter dissatisfaction with the two principal party leaders, Mrs. Thatcher and Mr. Kinnock, far outstrips popular approval of them.

While the Conservative Party has begun

Production of those planes depends on the sponsoring governments providing more than \$2.5 billion in development loans. None has yet agreed to budget the funds.

The cost of producing an American competitor to the A-340, McDonnell Douglas Corp.'s MD-11, has been put at \$700 million.

Geoffrey Pattie, a senior minister in the British Department of Trade and Industry, described as "threatening" the American complaints leveled Monday about European subsidization of Airbus.

And Michael B. Smith, deputy U.S. trade representative, said at a separate news conference that the talks here had been "frank, to put it diplomatically."

But another U.S. official here for

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## U.S. Urges Iran to Free Journalist

Compiled by Our Staff from Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The United States urged Iran on Monday to release Gerald F. Seib, a Wall Street Journal correspondent who was detained while visiting the country with a group of foreign

reporters at the invitation of the government.

A State Department spokesman, Charles Redman, said Iran was continuing to prevent Mr. Seib from leaving the country.

"The Swiss Embassy, our protecting power in Iran, is protesting Mr. Seib's detention and demands that he be released," Mr. Redman said. "His continued detention is unwarranted."

Later Monday, Secretary of State George P. Shultz met with officials of the newspaper to discuss efforts to free Mr. Seib.

Mr. Seib, 30, the newspaper's Middle East bureau chief, was seized outside his hotel in Tehran on Saturday. He had been in Iran for 10 days as part of a group of more than 50 Western journalists.

There was no information from Iran on Monday about Mr. Seib or the reasons for which he was being held.

But the South-North News Service, a U.S.-based organization that specializes in coverage of the developing countries, said that its correspondent in Tehran had reported that Mr. Seib was being held in solitary confinement there on charges of spying for the United States, Israel and Iraq.

An Iranian intelligence source quoted by the news service said that Mr. Seib had obtained classified military and political information that "would be very harmful to Iran if he could get out of the country."

Mr. Seib has been based in Cairo for the Journal since January 1985. His wife, Barbara Rosewicz, also is a Wall Street Journal reporter.

Norman Fearnstone, the Journal's managing editor, said Mr. Seib was "a highly respected foreign correspondent and there can be no basis for his detention."

"We are requesting his immediate release," Mr. Seib said.

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## Airbus Talks Open, Falter Over Subsidy

By Warren Greiner  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — In what could be the opening skirmish in the next trans-Atlantic trade dispute, U.S. and European officials meeting here Monday failed to bridge sharp differences on aircraft subsidies.

The talks came a week after a hard-fought compromise was reached on U.S. grain exports to the European Community.

The two sides did agree Monday to continue the aircraft talks in Geneva under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, at an unspecified time.

Monday's talks came amid plans by Europe's Airbus Industrie consortium to launch a new generation of planes for the 1990s: the A-330, a medium-range passenger jet, and the A-340, a long-range jet.

The U.S. officials were to meet Tuesday with officials in Paris before going to Bonn on Wednesday in an effort to persuade the main governments backing the Airbus project to reduce support for the new jets.

Production of those planes depends on the sponsoring governments providing more than \$2.5 billion in development loans. None has yet agreed to budget the funds.

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See AIRBUS, Page 11

# More Hostages Threatened; Waite Reportedly 'Arrested'

**BEIRUT** — The pro-Iranian group believed to be holding two Americans and three Frenchmen captive, Islamic Jihad, said Monday that it would kill foreign hostages if the United States attacked Lebanon.

Two militia leaders said they believed that the Anglican church envoy, Terry Waite, who had sought the release of captives in Lebanon and has been missing since Jan. 20, had been arrested, not kidnapped.

The archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Reverend Robert Runcie, said in London that he had asked Iran to help find Mr. Waite.

Islamic Jihad, in a statement, said that it would kill foreign hostages if Washington intervened forcibly in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East.

The warning was similar to a threat made Saturday night by another group, Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which said it kidnapped four professors from Beirut University College on Jan. 24.

The group said it would kill the professors, three Americans and an Iranian who holds U.S. resident alien status, unless 400 guerrillas were freed from Israeli prisons within a week. The Israeli defense

minister, Yitzhak Rabin, rejected the demand Sunday.

The message Monday from Islamic Jihad was sent with a black and white photograph of Terry A. Anderson, an American journalist kidnapped in West Beirut on March 16, 1985.

Islamic Jihad also is believed to be holding an American agronomist, Thomas M. Sutherland, as well as Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, who are French diplomats, and Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a French journalist.

The group claims to have killed two Western hostages: a U.S. diplomat, William Buckley, in 1985 and a French sociologist, Michel Soutart, a year ago.

Islamic Jihad's threat on Monday appeared to be a response to the U.S. Navy sending warships in the Mediterranean toward Lebanon last week and sending a five-ship task force toward the main Iran-Iraq battlefield near Basra in the northern Gulf.

In Damascus, two Lebanese militia leaders said after separate meetings with Vice President Abd al-Halim Khaddaf of Syria that they believed that Mr. Waite had been arrested, not kidnapped.

Neither Walid Jumblat of the Druze militia nor Nabih Berri of the Shiite Moslem Amal group said what distinction was intended between "arrest" and "kidnap."

Political analysts in Damascus said they believed an underground group in Lebanon might be holding Mr. Waite temporarily in an effort to prevent any U.S. retaliation for the kidnapping of the professors.

"I believe he is arrested," Mr. Jumblat said, adding, "but don't think he is kidnapped."

Mr. Berri said: "What I know is that Waite is arrested now."

Mr. Jumblat denied reports that Mr. Waite was being held in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, but neither he nor Mr. Berri revealed the identity or motives of Mr. Waite's captors.

In London, Mr. Runcie's office said the archbishop had written to Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, to seek help in finding Mr. Waite.

A spokeswoman would not say if a reply had been received from Mr. Rafsanjani, who said on television last week that Iran would help if it could to find Mr. Waite.



Above, Terry Waite, left, with the Druze leader Walid Jumblat a few days before Mr. Waite disappeared. Right, the photograph of a kidnapped American journalist, Terry A. Anderson, delivered with Islamic Jihad's warning Monday. Below, Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of Iran's parliament.



# 68 Girls Died In Iraqi Raid On a School, Iran Reports

**BAHRAIN** — Iran said Monday that 68 girls were killed at school in an Iraqi air raid, as both sides continued assaults on towns and cities.

Baghdad reported more fighting on the southern front, where an Iranian drive on Basra, Iraq's second largest city, is in its fourth week.

Iraq said its jets hit targets in the central Iranian city of Isfahan and in Rezaieh in northwestern Iran.

Iraq said its planes attacked military and economic targets in Al-Amarah, 100 miles (160 kilometers) north of Basra. Al-Amarah is on the main road between Basra and Baghdad.

Diplomats in the region say that the Iranian objective might be to cut this road, Iraq's major military route to the south.

Tehran Radio said the 68 girls were killed in Iraqi air raids on two schools Sunday in the city of Mianeh, 250 miles northwest of Tehran.

The radio said 150 other people were injured in the raid, but gave no details.

Mianeh was one of at least seven towns hit in Iraqi raids Sunday. Iran's national news agency said scores of people were killed or wounded those raids.

Iraq has reported at least 2,000 civilians killed and 7,000 injured in Iraqi air and missile attacks since Jan. 9, when Iraq launched its latest offensive on the southern front.

Baghdad, which has been hit by seven surface-to-surface missiles in that time, puts Iraq's casualty toll at hundreds.

# WORLD BRIEFS

## Pakistan Shelling of India Reported

**NEW DELHI (AP)** — The Indian Army has evacuated 20,000 to 25,000 residents from 100 border villages in Kashmir State after Pakistani troops shelled parts of the area over the weekend, according to reports Monday.

A local journalist in Jammu, summer capital of the state, said there have been four incidents of firing across the border over the weekend. The journalist was reached by telephone Monday and said he had seen "Indian tanks taking position on the border" and the evacuation of civilians.

He said he toured the border and spoke to military officials who outlined the scope of the evacuation. A spokesman for the Indian Defense Ministry in New Delhi said he was unable to comment on the reports of firing or evacuation. A Pakistani diplomat, who requested anonymity, said, "It is normal to have a few shots fired on the border."

## China Warns Against Stifling Dissent

**BEIJING (NYT)** — The Chinese government moved forcefully Monday to limit the campaign against intellectual dissent, in a sharply worded front-page editorial in the official Communist Party paper, the People's Daily, as well as other major papers.

Apparently fearing that the campaign to silence critics of the party is being carried too far in some areas, the editorial stressed that only party members should be affected. In a reference to the upheavals of the Cultural Revolution, which ended in 1976, the editorial said that no political movement was to be begun and that suppression of criticism was "impermissible."

Many of the editorial's themes were laid out in a speech last week by Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang. The editorial's length and prominence suggested that the attacks on divergent views in many parts of China might be interfering with the new economic order.

## Sakharov Invited to Soviet Forum

**MOSCOW (WP)** — Andrei D. Sakharov has been invited to participate in an officially sponsored forum on nuclear issues this month in Moscow, a spokesman for the organizing committee said Monday.

The spokesman said Mr. Sakharov would respond Tuesday and was expected to accept. The dissident scientist said Monday that he had not yet received the invitation and could not give an answer until he knew more about it.

Mr. Sakharov returned to Moscow in December after almost seven years in internal exile in Gorky.

## China Said to Reject Cambodia Talks

**BEIJING (Reuters)** — Prince Norodom Sihanouk said Monday that China and the Khmer Rouge had rejected proposed direct talks between him and Heng Samrin, leader of Cambodia's Vietnam-backed government.

Mr. Sihanouk said here that he welcomed the idea of the talks, which would have been the first direct talks between Cambodia's warring factions, but could not act without agreement of his coalition allies.

He said their opposition had dimmed his hopes for solution of the eight-year war in Cambodia, and he added that he felt that political initiatives were needed to back up what he claimed was his army's growing military strength.

## BBC Protests a Raid on Its Offices

**LONDON (AP)** — The British Broadcasting Corp. on Monday protested a police raid at its Scottish offices, and opposition legislators accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government of trying to intimidate journalists.

The Conservative government denied it sought the search warrants for the seizure over the weekend of film and documents relating to a coming TV series, "Secret Society." The series included a segment on Zircon, Britain's first spy satellite. The BBC withdrew the segment after the government said it endangered national security.

Parliament scheduled for Tuesday an emergency debate on the action against the BBC. The BBC chairman, Marmaduke Hussey, made the complaint in a letter to the two cabinet ministers responsible for the police and for Scotland. He complained about the scope of the raid, in which police removed two vanloads of material covering the entire six-part series.

## Spain Flies Police to Morocco Enclave

**MELILLA, Spain (Reuters)** — Spain flew extra riot police to its enclave of Melilla in Morocco following disturbances in which more than 40 people were injured and several Muslim leaders detained, officials said Monday.

The weekend rioting was the worst since residents of Moroccan origin, who technically are illegal aliens, began demanding Spanish citizenship more than a year ago. The violence was also linked to Spain's refusal last month of a Spanish-Moroccan commission to study the future of Melilla and its sister enclave, Ceuta.

## For the Record

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, conferred Monday with the East German leader, Erich Honecker, and Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer after arriving in East Berlin for a two-day visit. (UPI)

# Israel Supplied Rifles To Contras, Paper Says

**By Jonathan C. Randal**  
*Washington Post Service*

**JERUSALEM** — Israel sent captured Soviet-made rifles to the U.S.-backed Nicaraguan rebels, but Washington stopped the shipment at sea when Israel disclosed the original arms deal in October, a leading Israeli newspaper has reported.

Also Sunday, Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin repeated a denial that Israel sent weapons to the rebels, or contras, as alleged by a report of the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He did not refer specifically to the new allegations in the daily Ma'ariv.

The newspaper quoted Israel's security sources as saying that Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, a former National Security Council aide, "drove us crazy with requests to supply weapons" to the contras. Colonel North was implicated in the sale of arms to Iran and the diversion of the proceeds to finance the rebels.

Israel shipped a few hundred Soviet-made rifles in October, the newspaper said. However, the Reagan administration, faced with the disclosures soon afterward of arms sales to Iran, ordered that the freighter carrying the weapons be stopped on route. The ship returned to the Red Sea port of Eilat.

The newspaper quoted the sources as suggesting that the Israeli government's contention that it did not transfer arms to the contras

were technically justified on the ground that Israel dealt with Americans involved with Colonel North.

But the sources said Israel knew the arms were destined for the contras.

Ma'ariv said Colonel North first asked Israel to supply arms to the contras when Mr. Rabin visited Washington in May, during a time when the Reagan administration was banned by Congress from sending weapons to the contras, and pressed Mr. Rabin on the matter during another visit in September.

Mr. Rabin reportedly replied that he would not transfer any weapons to the contras, but would consider transferring captured Soviet arms to the United States, which could do as it pleased with them. Colonel North accepted that procedure, the newspaper said.

**Shamir and Nimrodi Meet**

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir summoned Jacob Nimrodi, the Israeli arms dealer who arranged the 1985 shipments of U.S. weapons to Iran, and asked to hear his version of the affair, a source told The Associated Press on Monday.

The meeting took place Sunday night at Mr. Shamir's home in Jerusalem, the source said.

A New York Times article Sunday quoted Mr. Nimrodi as saying that Israel had tried to sell arms to Iran before becoming involved in the sale of U.S. weapons.

minister, Yitzhak Rabin, rejected the demand Sunday.

The message Monday from Islamic Jihad was sent with a black and white photograph of Terry A. Anderson, an American journalist kidnapped in West Beirut on March 16, 1985.

Islamic Jihad also is believed to be holding an American agronomist, Thomas M. Sutherland, as well as Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, who are French diplomats, and Jean-Paul Kauffmann, a French journalist.

The group claims to have killed two Western hostages: a U.S. diplomat, William Buckley, in 1985 and a French sociologist, Michel Soutart, a year ago.

Islamic Jihad's threat on Monday appeared to be a response to the U.S. Navy sending warships in the Mediterranean toward Lebanon last week and sending a five-ship task force toward the main Iran-Iraq battlefield near Basra in the northern Gulf.

In Damascus, two Lebanese militia leaders said after separate meetings with Vice President Abd al-Halim Khaddaf of Syria that they believed that Mr. Waite had been arrested, not kidnapped.

Neither Walid Jumblat of the Druze militia nor Nabih Berri of the Shiite Moslem Amal group said what distinction was intended between "arrest" and "kidnap."

Political analysts in Damascus said they believed an underground group in Lebanon might be holding Mr. Waite temporarily in an effort to prevent any U.S. retaliation for the kidnapping of the professors.

"I believe he is arrested," Mr. Jumblat said, adding, "but don't think he is kidnapped."

Mr. Berri said: "What I know is that Waite is arrested now."

Mr. Jumblat denied reports that Mr. Waite was being held in the Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon, but neither he nor Mr. Berri revealed the identity or motives of Mr. Waite's captors.

In London, Mr. Runcie's office said the archbishop had written to Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Iranian parliament, to seek help in finding Mr. Waite.

A spokeswoman would not say if a reply had been received from Mr. Rafsanjani, who said on television last week that Iran would help if it could to find Mr. Waite.

# White Opponents Assert Pretoria Abuses Detainees

**CAPE TOWN** — South Africa's white opposition party Monday opened its campaign for the May general election by charging that the government had suppressed reports of psychiatric abuse of political detainees.

The liberal Progressive Federal Party, opening a parliamentary debate on a no-confidence motion, accused the government of keeping white voters uninformed and said the election could not be free and fair.

The government in June imposed emergency laws, including heavy censorship, to quell black political violence and demands for majority rule.

Colin Eglin, leader of the Progressives, said: "The government has imposed a form of law and order in our country. But does it realize the enormity of the damage it is doing to the very fabric of our society?"

Taking advantage of parliamentary privilege, which allows the media to report debates in the chamber, Mr. Eglin introduced a study involving some of the estimated 25,000 people held without trial under emergency regulations. He said that 38 percent had suffered severe mental strain.

Accusing the authorities of distorting news of violence among blacks, Mr. Eglin quoted residents who said that police stood by as vigilantes moved through one township last month attacking government opponents.

Finance Minister Barend J. du Plessis defended the emergency decree, telling Parliament: "I don't want to stand here boasting statistics about dead people, but it's a fact that since these measures were introduced, fewer people have died."

In introducing the no-confidence motion, Mr. Eglin was attempting

to capitalize on dissension with the ruling party.

Last week, National Party leaders ordered Albert Botha, a member of Parliament, to leave the party or retract calls to involve the banned African National Congress in peace talks.

On Monday, Mr. Botha issued a statement pledging to adhere to the party position. He declared that he had sought to challenge the party leadership, and said, "I accept that the ANC may not be included in the process of negotiation before it forswears terrorism and violence."

Politicians expect the May 6 election for the all-white House of Assembly to be the bitterest ever contested in South Africa.

The Progressive Federal Party has 27 of the chamber's 178 seats compared with the National Party's 127. The Progressives have gained support since doubts sur-

rounded among National Party reformists over President P. W. Botha's commitment to ease segregation.

Recently, a liberal National Party parliamentarian resigned to run for Parliament as an independent and Pretoria's ambassador to London, Denis Worrall, left his post and indicated he might also seek office as an independent.

In addition, prominent National Party supporters including academics, businessmen and sports personalities have voiced opposition to party policies.

There were three other developments:

- Thamus Swanepoel, a retired police brigadier who crushed a black rebellion in Soweto in 1976, said Monday he would decide by Saturday if he would run for office as a member of the rightist Conservative Party.
- A black policeman was stoned,

doused in gasoline and burned to death Monday. The government's Bureau for Information said Constable L.S. Koodlo was off duty when he was attacked at Guguletu, near Cape Town. Thirteen black men were detained for questioning in connection with the attack, the bureau said.

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney of Canada said Sunday that his country was close to ending diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa. Agence France-Press reported from Senegal.

Ending a weeklong African tour, he said at a news conference that violence would increase in South Africa if new economic sanctions were not imposed on the country's white minority government.

He said Canada would take new measures, which he did not detail, if there was no progress in the near future.

# French Journalists Feel Government's Grip on the Broadcast Media Tightening Again

**By Julian Nundy**  
*International Herald Tribune*

**PARIS** — The role of the French state in the media, a recurring controversy, has come back into focus as journalists accuse the government of trying to strengthen its control, particularly in television.

Ironically, the issue has arisen as Agence France-Press, which had a civil servant at its head for eight

years, replaced him with a journalist.

Agreeing on a new chairman for AFP, one of the four main Western news agencies, took five weeks after the Dec. 18 resignation of Henri Piget, who had held the job since 1979. His replacement is Jean-Louis Guillaud, a former newspaper and television journalist.

Mr. Piget's resignation came amid a strike by journalists and amid financial losses that reached more than 63.6 million francs (\$7.1 million) in 1985.

But he could take comfort in the fact that, politically, he had survived three different governments — a rare achievement in France's media.

Appointed under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Mr. Piget remained as head of AFP during the five years of Socialist government that ended with parliamentary elections in March. He then held on to his post under the new conservative government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

While AFP is not officially state-owned, the government has a majority financial stake in the agency.

Such changes are not limited to the presidents of media organizations.

Jean-Pierre Elkabbach, one of France's best-known broadcasters, was another victim of 1981, leaving his post as editor of the news service of Antenne-2, another state-owned television channel.

Now, with a rightist government back in power, Mr. Elkabbach has been promoted from head of news to chief of programming at Europe 1, a commercial radio station in which the state has a substantial say.

At the end of 1986, new heads were named at Antenne-2 and FR3, the third state network. The two brought new bosses for their news departments.

TF1, which is due for denationalization this year under the Chirac government's privatization program, has been left alone.



Jean-Louis Guillaud

At FR3, where major personnel changes are already under way, journalists protested by staging a limited one-day strike recently over what they perceived as a lack of consultation.

At Antenne-2, the news programs have the highest ratings of any in France, a factor that in most countries would guarantee the continued employment of its journalists. But it is there that many observers of the French media expect the most spectacular changes.

Among the journalists considered the most vulnerable at the channel is Claude Serillon. Political sources say that it is Mr. Chirac's entourage that wants him to go.

Mr. Serillon presented the main evening news bulletin on Saturday, Dec. 6, the day a student died after being beaten by police. Allegations against the police were supported in the program by witnesses who said they had seen the beating take place. The program reportedly angered the government.

The incident was the most serious in several weeks of social upheaval and strikes that afflicted the Chirac government until mid-January.

If Mr. Serillon is forced to leave, the task of dismissing him will fall to Elie Vannier, recruited from Radio Luxembourg to be the new head of the Antenne-2's news service.

According to French press reports, at least three other well-known journalists turned down the job, fearing that their first obligation would be to purge the staff.

At AFP, several possible candidates also refused to be considered for the chairman's job, mainly because turning the agency's finances around will be a gargantuan task.

According to AFP, the agency's outstanding debt by the end of last year stood at \$33 million.

Much of increase in this debt is ascribed to the enormous cost of setting up and running a foreign

photo service. In 1985, the London-based Reuters agency took over the non-U.S. photo network of United Press International that had earlier served AFP.

In a restructuring effort to reduce losses, the agency announced layoffs and a transfer of some of its foreign-language services from France to other parts of the world, prompting two journalists' strikes.

When Mr. Guillaud's candidacy for the post was finally announced, it was done so by Mr. Chirac himself. Several heads of regional newspaper chains, represented on the AFP board of directors, objected that the obvious blessing of the prime minister would compromise

AFP's independence. Mr. Guillaud was finally elected by seven votes to six on Jan. 22.

The government's influence over the media extends to radio. Apart from state-owned Radio France, a number of commercial stations serve Paris and the provinces.

A publicly owned company, Sofradis, is the principal shareholder in several of these stations, including Radio Monte Carlo, which although it operates mainly from Paris was set up under Monaco law.

The station, while prominent in France, has a respected Arab-language service that broadcasts to the

Middle East, making it an influential voice in the Arab world.

While many French newspapers hold allegiances to political parties, the state has no direct role in newspaper operations or content. AFP, however, is heavily subsidized by the government.

The French state's involvement in broadcasting can be dated to President Charles de Gaulle, whose own radio experience began in London during World War II when he talked to his compatriots under Nazi occupation over the British Broadcasting Corp.

To head off new moves by the state to influence broadcasting, journalists at radio and television

stations have tried to set up "journalists' societies" independent of the trade unions to protect their independence.

But, with a new round of elections little more than a year away and with Mr. Chirac expected to challenge the Socialist president, François Mitterrand, for the Elysée Palace, many expect the battle to be tough.

Mr. Elkabbach, of Europe 1, has warned against "butchery."

"If there is no dialogue," he said, "if decisions are taken haphazardly, as is happening, if sacrifices are offered up to those who demand them, we are heading for a serious crisis in the media."

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# In New York City, a Would-Be Crazy Turns Out to Be a Parking Garage Visionary

By William E. Geist  
*New York Times Service*

NEW YORK — Howard Pronsky is vindicated, as people who sometimes seem totally crazy so often are in New York City. It is a compassionate city in that way.

Mr. Pronsky had the idea of trying to sell parcels of cement in Brooklyn's Park Slope section for thousands of dollars. They are spaces in a parking garage, which Mr. Pronsky is marketing as the city's first "car condominiums."

The 40-year-old developer said people had called him crazy — and a lot worse — but then a strange thing happened: People began buying the spaces. Some of the people do not own cars, purchasing the spaces as investment properties, albeit very small ones.

Even more, they are paying from \$30,000 to \$34,000 for the spaces, depending on the size — the average is about

7.5 feet (2.3 meters) by 16.5 feet; a monthly maintenance and property tax fee of \$147, and an optional \$45 fee for transportation to and from the garage.

Mr. Pronsky walks prospects over to his six-floor, 145-spot parking garage — steam cleaned, de-greased and freshly painted inside and out with decorative murals and designs — at Union Street and Seventh Avenue, where he shows them a selection of spaces on various floors, with various views, in various proximity to the elevators.

A parking spot owner recalled this scene of a couple who were considering buying: "Oh, this is nice," said a woman looking down at a space between two freshly painted yellow lines. "Don't you think this is nice, Harry?" she asked a male companion, who stared silently at the space.

About half of the spots are sold. One buyer said he put down 40 percent and is paying \$217 a month on the

mortgage loan, a \$147 monthly maintenance and the \$45 transportation charge.

"That comes to about \$409 a month," he said, "which was more than the rent on my apartment before I moved to New York, plus the \$12,000 down. I often think it's nuts to be working to support a parking space. But I was convinced that thieves and alternate side of the street parking and parking tickets would do me in."

Buyers ask Mr. Pronsky if they may decorate their spaces, sleep in their cars or hold parties there. They may not. It is against condominium bylaws. Nor may they keep motorcycles or boats or trucks there. These and other issues will no doubt be subject to debate at condominium board meetings.

"Ridiculous!" said a local resident passing by, referring to car condominiums. "Disgusting," said another. "This is what homes cost here 10 years ago." Indeed, Mr. Pronsky

himself was selling the neighborhood's first condominiums, seven-room condominiums, in 1977 for \$23,000.

"It blows people's minds," Mr. Pronsky said. "For the price of a house they are getting a piece of concrete the size of this desk."

"These people are very shortsighted," he said of his detractors. "As Will Rogers once said: 'They aren't making any more parking spaces' — or words to that effect."

"Some buyers," he said, "say their friends laugh at them for paying so much, but I don't think it's so much. These spaces will be worth \$100,000 someday, someday soon."

The first spots were sold to renters in the garage last summer for \$25,000, then the price went to \$29,000, and this month Mr. Pronsky raised the prices to \$30,000 to \$34,000.

"Garage owners in Manhattan are calling me about this

concept," he said. "They think: \$30,000 in Park Slope; \$130,000 in Manhattan."

Not only are they not making any more parking spaces in Park Slope, several garages there have been converted into apartments. Mr. Pronsky recently bought a second home because it was one of the rare ones in the neighborhood with a garage. He uses the garage and rents out the house.

Residents of Park Slope say the parking situation there worsens as more people move into the neighborhood.

They say that after 6 P.M. it can take more than an hour to find a space.

"After 10," said one owner, "forget it."

The car-owners say one of their favorite sights is watching other cars go round and round in search of a parking place.

## Suriname Insurrection Adds to Economic Ills

### Tribesmen Seek to Oust Military Ruler

By Bradley Graham  
*Washington Post Service*

MOENGO, Suriname — In the most dramatic moment of a guerrilla war that has lasted more than six months, rebels took control of Moengo, Suriname's main mining center, for more than a week last year before the army swept them back into the rain forest.

The insurrection pits a disaffected former soldier, Ronny Brunswijk, and a group of jungle tribesmen against the unpopular forces of the self-proclaimed leftist revolutionary, Desi Bouterse, who is Suriname's military ruler.

The guerrilla war has posed the most disruptive threat to Suriname's government since the coup that brought Commander Bouterse to power in 1980.

The U.S.-owned bauxite mine in the remote village of Moengo remains shut, choking Suriname's primary source of foreign exchange. In his quest for international assistance, Commander Bouterse has found little sympathy. His government has been accused often of human rights abuses.

Suriname officials accuse the Dutch of turning the world against them. The Netherlands, the former colonial power in this small country on the northeast shoulder of South America, cut off development aid four years ago.

More recently, Dutch officials publicized evidence of indiscriminate killing by army soldiers in the capital, Paramaribo, and in eastern villages. Last month Commander Bouterse asked the Dutch ambassador to leave.

The United States and France have warned Commander Bouterse not to seek aid from Libya, which is suspected of trying to establish a base in Suriname for terrorist operations.

Commander Bouterse, 41, said in an interview that some foreign powers, which he declined to name, had offered him a haven and "several million dollars" to abandon Suriname. But he said he had no intention of doing so.

Commander Bouterse, who rose from sergeant to lieutenant colonel after taking power in 1980, and now prefers the title of commander, is promising democratic elections by early next year.

Many Surinamese are skeptical, recalling unfulfilled past pledges. A new constitution, due in draft form in March, is expected to preserve a dominant role for the armed forces.

Commander Bouterse said that, at the urging of supporters, he was "seriously considering" running for president.

The 1980 coup displaced the ci-



Desi Bouterse



## In Palm Beach, It's Russian Nobility Opposing French Royalty for Mayor

By Nick Madigan  
*New York Times Service*

PALM BEACH, Florida — No one can say it is not an even match.

Both candidates running for mayor of Palm Beach were born in England. Both speak French fluently. Both have noble heritages stretching back centuries.

In Palm Beach, such credentials mean something.

Yvelyne de Marcellus Marix, the two-term incumbent, is related to both Charles de Gaulle, the ninth-century emperor of Western Europe, and Louis IX, who assumed the French throne in 1226.

The challenger in Tuesday's election, Paul Romanoff Ilyinsky, is the son of Grand Duke Dmitri of Russia and a direct descendant of the czars.

Mrs. Marix, who is called Deedy by her friends, said: "I once suggested, jokingly, that we should see all the battles my ancestors won, and see all the battles his ancestors won, and let the public decide who's best. He was furious, because I think my ancestors won more than his."

In Palm Beach, where social standing and heredity are paramount, such concerns receive all sorts of attention in political races as do taxes, parking space shortages and burglaries. The candidates, for the most part, wish that it were not so.

"There are issues, you know," said Mr. Ilyinsky, 59, a six-year town councilman. "The only thing that's not an issue is who Charles de Gaulle was and who anybody's ancestors were."

Mr. Ilyinsky and Mrs. Marix are old friends, but their friendship

"I once suggested, jokingly, that we should see all the battles my ancestors won, and see all the battles his ancestors won, and let the public decide."

—Yvelyne Marix, Mayor of Palm Beach

may be sorely tested by the campaign.

Until a few days ago the race had been conducted in the traditional fashion — that is, gentle persuasion over cocktails, leaving the arm twisting to loyal friends.

But as election day draws near, both Mrs. Marix, 51, and Mr. Ilyinsky have gone on the offensive, even though both acknowledge that they agree on most issues.

"The gloves are off," said Mr. Ilyinsky. "I don't care if it reboils or not. Every once in a while you've got to have the courage of your convictions."

Mr. Ilyinsky's premise is that Palm Beach, a 12-mile (20-kilometer) peninsula reachable by bridge or boat, can no longer afford to isolate itself from the other main-

land communities in Palm Beach County, such as West Palm Beach and Boca Raton.

"We are in the fastest-growing county in the U.S. and we are choicest plum," said Mr. Ilyinsky, who was taking telephone calls from constituents the other day aboard his 72-foot (22-meter) yacht.

"Palm Beach can no longer have a mayor who floats above us like a Michelangelo," he said. "We can't sit over here and smirk at West Palm Beach. We're victims of our own success. If we don't start talking to elected officials in other towns, we're going to be in a lot of trouble."

Mrs. Marix, who was the first woman elected both to the council and the mayor's post, shares her opponent's desire to lessen the burden of county taxes on town residents, but criticizes Mr. Ilyinsky's sometimes acerbic language and his irreverent humor.

"I believe one must be in control and always keep one's cool," said Mrs. Marix. "I have a terrific sense of humor, but where town business is concerned it's no time to make light of it."

Tuesday's election will also decide three of the council's five seats.

But it is the race for mayor, an unexcused, two-year post, that continues to hold everyone's attention. Mrs. Marix won re-election two years ago by a landslide over Jesse Newman, president of the Palm Beach Chamber of Commerce.

Mrs. Marix's husband, Nigel, is a former Royal Air Force pilot who fought in the Battle of Britain. The couple owned a travel agency in Palm Beach for 35 years.

She is fond of saying that when Mr. Ilyinsky was first elected to the town council in 1980, he squeaked in by seven votes. Since then, he has had little trouble getting re-elected.

## Florida May Free Convicts To Ease Overcrowding

New York Times Service

TALLAHASSEE, Florida — The state will probably have to start letting convicts out of their cells unless something is done quickly to relieve overcrowding in the prison system, officials say.

Governor Bob Martinez called for a special legislative session this week to consider an emergency appropriation of \$34.3 million for the corrections system.

A state law, enacted after settlement of a federal lawsuit charging that Florida's overcrowded prisons constituted cruel and unusual punishment, requires the release of prisoners if the system reaches 99 percent of capacity. On Friday, there were 72,544 inmates, 106 short of the limit.

Mr. Martinez warned that this could mean the release of more than 200 prisoners "within a matter of weeks, if not days."

He said they would include "22 inmates convicted of murder, 32 inmates convicted of sex offenses, including 15 convicted of sex of-

fenses against children, 30 inmates convicted of offenses involving firearms and 153 inmates convicted of offenses involving the sale of dangerous drugs."

Those prisoners would ordinarily be eligible for release this month, but Mr. Martinez said he opposed early release, even if it was only one day.

The state's booming population is cited as a key factor in straining the capacity of the corrections system, along with tougher sentencing and a reluctance to spend money on prisons.

Hundreds of inmates are living in olive drab tents at many of the state's 32 prisons.

Other states have found themselves in a similar predicament. A federal judge held Texas in contempt of court last month for failing to carry out prison improvements the court had ordered. Several states, particularly in the South, are under court order to ease overcrowded conditions.

## Donald Lowitz, U.S. Disarmament Delegate, Dies

International Herald Tribune

GENEVA — Donald S. Lowitz, 57, the U.S. representative at the Geneva Conference on Disarmament, died here Saturday, apparently of a heart attack.

His death occurred on the eve of the resumption of talks by the 40 nations of the conference, which meets at United Nations headquarters here.

Mr. Lowitz, a Chicago attorney, had headed the U.S. delegation to the conference since 1984, focusing primarily on a U.S. draft treaty for banning the production, storage and use of chemical weapons.

The Geneva talks on chemical weapons have made steady progress during Mr. Lowitz's tenure. Over the past three weeks he had been involved in intensive negotiations with the Soviet Union and other nations.

The disarmament conference is separate from the U.S.-Soviet negotiations here on nuclear and space weapons.

Mr. Lowitz was born and educated in Chicago, receiving his legal degrees from Northwestern. He worked as an assistant U.S. attor-

ney for the northern district of Illinois from 1954 to 1959 and held other U.S. government posts, both in Chicago and Washington.

Ihdri Barzani, 44, Kurdish Rebel Leader

TEHRAN (Reuters) — Ihdri Barzani, 44, a Kurdish guerrilla leader opposed to the Iraqi government of President Saddam Hussein, died Sunday of heart failure. Iran's press agency IRNA reported.

Mr. Barzani, with his brother Massoud, led the Kurdish Democratic Party in a rebellion demanding autonomy for Iraq's 2.5 million Kurds.

They are from a large Kurdish clan, and their father, Mustafa Barzani, led the insurgency against the Baghdad government from the 1930s until 1975, when the Iranian government withdrew its support as part of a treaty with Iraq. Mustafa Barzani died in 1979.

Alessandro Blasetti, 86, Italian Movie Director

ROME (Reuters) — Alessandro Blasetti, 86, an Italian film director who made his name with a series of historical films in the 1930s and 1940s, died Sunday. He had a circulatory illness for several years.

Mr. Blasetti, who began making movies in 1928 after working as a journalist and film critic, rose to prominence with the 1934 movie "1860," a view of Garibaldi's conquest of Sicily seen through the eyes of two peasants. In 1934, his "Vecchia Guardia," ("Old Guard") put him at odds with Mussolini's regime.

Sala Burton, 61, Representative in U.S.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Representative Sala Burton, 61, Democrat of California, who succeeded her late husband, Representative Phillip Burton, in Congress before being elected on her own, died here Sunday. She had undergone cancer surgery recently.

Mrs. Burton easily won a special election in June 1983, outdistancing 10 other candidates. Her husband, Phillip Burton, a liberal strategist who missed being elected House Democratic leader by one vote in 1976, died in 1983 at 56.

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Herald Tribune

Communism at Issue

It is a spectacle of rare proportions. The 20th century's two greatest experiments in government are consumed by inward struggle.

office less than two years and has spent much of his energy just trying to rouse a torpid society to the severity of Soviet problems.

Now Filipinos Decide

For the benefit of the producers of inscribed T-shirts and coffee mugs and comparable message-bearing wares, someone a while back revised the famous saying to read: "When the going gets tough, the tough go shopping."

under assault by the Communist insurgency, by the Moslem insurgency, by the Marcos remnant and by the faction of her former defense minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

A Korean Way Forward

President Chun Doo Hwan's repressive South Korean government does not deserve much benefit of doubt. But Mr. Chun has cause now to be more reasonable.

rect elections. In theory there is room here for advancing democracy by compromise, but so far that has not happened.

An Anti-Stalinist Tide Is Flowing Again

By Stephen F. Cohen

PRINCETON, New Jersey — For the first time in more than 20 years, anti-Stalinism is becoming a major factor in official Soviet politics.

"Children of the Arbat," a remembrance of the terror of the 1930s; Vladimir Dudintsev's "White Robes," an account of the repressions in science in the late 1940s; and Alexander Bek's "The New Appointment," a portrayal of moral corruption in the Stalinist bureaucracy.



In the Gulag before Gorbachev.



In the Gulag after Gorbachev.

Europe: But What About the Farmer in Bavaria?

By Pierre Lellouche

PARIS — If they retained only 1,000 nuclear warheads between them — as Robert McNamara, the former U.S. secretary of defense, advised on this page on Jan. 24 — neither the Soviet Union nor the United States could mount a credible first strike, although there would be enough weapons on each side to contemplate a destructive second strike.

fast adopt a posture of nuclear isolationism consistent with the trend of its public opinion but fragile for non-nuclear Europe, for this would be the end of the U.S. nuclear guarantee.

Indian Ocean: A Meeting, Minus One

By Pranay Gupte

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Some years ago, a young marine scientist named Hiran Jayawardene led a handful of his Sri Lankan colleagues came up with the idea of enumerating the marine, mineral and economic resources of the 38 countries on three continents bordering the Indian Ocean and adjacent seas.

endorsed President Jayawardene's handling of the Tamil ethnic conflict in the southern Indian state of Tamil Nadu.

al. The same trends are reflected in the work of economists, sociologists, political scientists and even historians, who form one of the Soviet Union's most censored and timid professions.

Anti-Stalinism had been dismissed by some Western scholars as a spent force. How is this resurgence to be explained? Part of the answer is the magnitude of Stalinist crimes, which claimed tens of millions of victims.

of demographic trends (in the Federal Republic in particular), in part because there is no cooperation in the United States and Britain, and finally because the United States is unlikely to keep 300,000 troops in Western Europe forever.

Contrary to what Mr. McNamara and Mr. Reagan believe, the main threat is not of a surprise, out-of-the-blue, all-out nuclear war. And the answer is not nuclear isolationism that leaves Europe ripe for a conventional war.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: A Deadly Trial NEW YORK — Edward Throckmorton, principal witness for the prosecution in the "millionsaires' murder trial" at Fort Worth, Texas, died [on Feb. 1] from poison which, the prosecution alleges, was placed in his food to prevent him from giving evidence.

Providing An Example By Talking

By Anthony Lewis

HARARE, Zimbabwe — As South Africa hardens its determination to maintain white supremacy, what can the United States do? Has it any useful role to play in this region? The questions are urgent.

The next time Pretoria attacks a neighbor, Washington should act.

ized the black majority and made the governing white contemptuous of Washington. In the black-ruled neighboring states, too, there is deep skepticism about U.S. intentions.

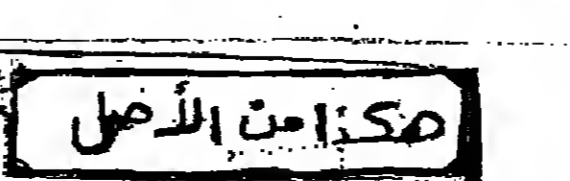
Washington also can make fair claims its disapproval of South African aggressive military and economic actions against neighboring countries.

There is a particularly harmful example here in Zimbabwe. All U.S. aid was suspended after a government official attacked the United States at the U.S. Embassy's July 4th party last year.

1937: Flood Emergency

NEW YORK — Proclamation of a state of emergency throughout the Middle West as a result of the flood was made by President Franklin D. Roosevelt [on Feb. 2]. Figures for the record disaster are 385 dead, more than one million homeless, \$500 million property loss.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen



OPINION

How to Make This Glasnost More Interesting Than Ever

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK—A certain unwanted sensation, akin I regret to say to time these days, traceable directly to an overdose of glasnost...

ON MY MIND

is the enthusiasm with which his every twitch is greeted in the West.

When I was a correspondent in Communist Poland it struck me that Americans and other Westerners had a way of becoming enormously exhilarated at minuscule liberties that the regime granted the Poles from time to time.

Obviously, something important may be taking place in the Soviet Union. But it does strike me as perhaps premature to decide, quite yet, that Mr. Gorbachev, a product and beneficiary of a totalitarian police state, is doing much more than trying to make it more efficient by loosening up here and there...

There are a few things that Mr. Gorbachev could do that would show whether he really is the reformer he is now being called in the West and is willing to make changes that would affect some essentials of the system over which he presides...

Dizzy With Possibilities

WITH his proposal that officials of the Soviet Communist Party be elected by secret ballot, Mikhail Gorbachev is broaching potentially the most radical change that the world's first Communist state has yet countenanced.

interests and the doctrine of Soviet military domination of bordering states.

He could allow one newspaper to be published in Moscow, or Leningrad, or Kiev, just one, reported and written by people who have shown some skepticism of the system and lost their jobs or been jailed or exiled for it.

Then he could not only glasnost all his political jails and close the psychiatric torture chambers that have befouled the name of Soviet medicine but take it one important step further.

That would be a fine move. He fired a KGB man involved in the arrest of a Pravda reporter, but anybody silly enough to mess around with a Pravda reporter on an officially sanctioned inquiry ought to be fired anyway.

Still, applause there for Mr. Gorbachev, but softly, until he puts big shots of the KGB, which is part of his own apparatus as Soviet leader, on trial.

Then he could loosen some of the chains on the captive nations of Eastern Europe. He could tell General Wojciech Jaruzelski in Poland to make Solidarity legal again!

He could really glasnost by pulling Soviet troops out of Eastern Europe. The very intransigence of the idea might be reason for withholding total approval of Mr. Gorbachev for a bit.

Another good sign would be a pullout from Afghanistan, before, not after, the big military offensive that Soviet generals are planning to put down resistance.

And he could make all Russians happy by providing enough food so that they would not have to spend hours in line every day, often for nothing.

That indeed would be glasnost because it would demand wide-scale, nationwide private farming and food distribution and would change the centralized economic system that guarantees the Communist Party domination of the Soviet Union.

Glasnost is quite interesting. But as we cut into our nice juicy steaks let's wait a bit before we cheer the tossing of morsels. That really is not so churlish.

The New York Times



Live bait.

Out to Lunch in the Other Germany

By Hans Koning

LONDON—My Webster's dictionary says under "Germany" very precisely: "Former country in North Central Europe, divided..."

It is not unique in that. The German Democratic Republic—in German, the DDR—is virtually unknown territory in the Western media and hence in our awareness.

"First prize, one week in East Germany, second prize, two weeks in East Germany," was a standard joke in our family.

But the realities of this world are more complex. I recently traveled around in the DDR in a rented car, making a half-circle from Berlin via Dresden to Erfurt near the western border.

Dresden, in February 1985, suffered the most devastating air raid ever (until Hiroshima). This newspaper has written about its rebuilding. The magnitude of that event must have weighed on my mind, for I imagined the city much larger than it is.

er than it is. Circling down into the Elbe valley along a narrow road, I came upon it quite unexpectedly.

A small town, dominated by a river with friendly grassy banks from which people were fishing (it was Sunday), cheerful in the morning sun until I came to the dark central square. Here, ruins and already rebuilt palaces and museums alike seemed to cast a somber, almost medieval spell.

MEANWHILE

The centerpiece of that Sunday in Dresden was a confirmation luncheon. The young son of a friend of an East Berlin writer whom I know was confirmed that morning—the Lutheran Church is active and on reasonable terms with the Communist state—and I had been invited to the lunch afterward.

The lunch was set in a fine old house on the north bank of the Elbe. When I drove up I imagined it had once belonged to a Saxon nobleman, but I was later informed that it had been built in the 1930s by the inventor of Odol mouthwash.

I found the family on the glassed-in veranda from which we looked down upon the wide, S-curved river flowing north. A waiter in tuxedo was pouring Sekt, the local variation of champagne.

The father was an architect, the eldest son had just come home after a year and a half as a conscript in the army, and there were daughters with babies, and uncles and aunts. The boy who had been confirmed was 14. When the waiter poured him a glass of sekt by mistake, he flushed scarlet.

These people were born Dresdeners of what used to be called "good family," but they had made their peace with the new dispensation. "My parents' house used to be not far from here," the mother told me. "Our gardens ran all the way from the Elbe up to the top of those hills."

We used to swim all summer. Now the factories of Czechoslovakia and the DDR have spoiled the water for that.

The eldest son told me he had spent his entire army service in Dessau, some 100 kilometers down a river, with six home leaves and a few extra ones on the sly. He had been an army clerk, with only two weeks of military training at the outset. He had had much time for reading but was glad to be done with it.

His brother-in-law across from me was an engineer with a university degree. Study is free in the DDR. "But you pay the state back by many years of low pay," the brother-in-law said. "I still get less than the workmen I direct."

They made much of me; the visit of a foreigner, they told me, was like making a little trip for them. The restrictions on foreign travel were their main grievance. "The more you can't go, the more you want to go." The Wall had to come down, a relationship of trust had to be established, the father said.

When he spoke, it became quiet at the table; traditional German family discipline seemed alive and well there. The Elbe valley is about the only place in the DDR where West German television cannot be received, and people actually move away from Dresden just because of that. But they did not care much for television anyway, the father told me. They made their own chamber music evenings and that was much nicer. The children looked at me with surprised skepticism when I said I agreed.

East Germany is no longer a very poor country; the World Almanac gives it about the same per capita income as Britain. It looked too poor but curiously old-fashioned to me, in its daily routines and relationships, an impression not just based on that luncheon party but on the public life in Dresden and the other places I visited. The quiet streets, with private cars still a luxury; the early start and finish of working hours, with a lively pre-dinner hour or so downtown before everyone goes home to eat; then the still evenings, with only some young people in the streets—it recalled for me the town life of my childhood in the '30s.

The engineer had told me that he was neither friendly nor hostile toward his government. I asked him if he ever felt a kind of stranger in his own country then. He thought about that and answered, "No, because you have your friends around you." I think that some of us in America would have given that same answer at times.

We talked of literature. The latest novel of my East Berlin friend was already sold out. It had been printed in a small edition; it is about a civil servant who commits suicide, a haunted and presumably controversial story. If they knew you as a good customer in a bookshop, they might still find you a copy, and the army son said it had been in stock at the shop on his base. We also talked about movies. They had recently seen "Tootsie" and "Silkwood"—the children, that is. The older people were not too fond of going. I was asked "to explain" Reagan and Thatcher.

The menu was herb bouillon, a beef and mushroom stew with fresh vegetables on the side, and a popular dessert of ice cream topped with whipped cream. There was a nice white wine, from Hungary I think, disconcertingly called Eselsmilch (donkey's milk). No, he could not have a sip, the mother told the newly confirmed boy in a stern voice.

International Herald Tribune

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Mobutu and Good Sense

In response to the editorial "A Cooperative Dictator" (Dec. 16):

I am saddened by President Reagan's remarks on President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire during the latter's recent visit to the United States. If the U.S. president could have the effrontery to call a leader like Mr. Mobutu "a voice of good sense and good will," what is one make of the U.S. government's frequent statements in favor of human rights?

RASHID A. NUHU, Fribourg, Switzerland

Regarding "Africa Needs Much More Aid" (Other Opinion, Jan. 22):

Africa needs much more aid, but not in the form of military aid. And the United States should be certain that its aid gets to the people. Assisting countries like Zaire, whose president is said to be one of the richest men in the world, seems questionable at best.

IAN SHAW, London

Free Advice on Tap

While President Reagan is looking for a solution to the hostage problem, one wonders whether he has consulted candidate Reagan's file of speeches in which he told President Carter how to do it.

E. ERNEST GOLDSTEIN, Villars-sur-Ollon, Switzerland

About a Photograph

A year ago I stopped buying the International Herald Tribune on a daily basis because I was offended by what seemed an editorial policy increasingly in favor of depicting sensational violence. (I have continued to get Thursday issues, mostly for the science page.) It was therefore with interest that I read Joseph Laitin's opinion column "The Great Picture on Page 4 Knocks Phones Off the Hook" (Meanwhile, Jan. 29) concerning public reaction to a photo in The Washington Post showing a suicide.

What I question is not only the rationale for carrying such an illustration, but why a newspaper like yours devotes so much of its precious space to photos. Apart from becoming familiar with the faces of people frequently mentioned in important news and seeing the winner of the Ugliest Dog in the World Contest, I don't really care about seeing pictures in a serious daily paper. To judge from Le Monde and other serious European papers, I am not alone in this view.

KIRSTEN DE MOTTE, Paris

Your photo of R. Budd Dwyer with a gun in his mouth was distressing. What purpose did that photo serve?

LAURA BERISH, London

'No Idea Where to Start'

A dialogue between a European and the president of a mid-American manufacturers' association:

European: "Do you export?" Manufacturer: "A bit. To the Virgin and to Puerto Rico."

European: "Why don't you try exporting to Europe?"

Manufacturer: "I wouldn't know how to go about it. I just would have no idea where to start."

European: "Do you know how big Europe is? Don't you think it would be worthwhile spending some money on market and product research?"

Manufacturer: "We have a small association budget. I don't think we could get money for that kind of thing because each manufacturer considers himself to be a competitor with his neighbor."

European: "Are the members of your association working at full capacity?"

Manufacturer: "We all have spare room for expansion."

European: "Would you be interested in getting involved in a research program regarding export markets?"

Manufacturer: "We have a national association in Washington. If those people have never put the idea to us, it means there can't be much in it. Excuse me, but I've got to go."

European (to himself): "Let's just hope it lasts..."

S.A. LEWTHIN, Melide, Switzerland

Investment Strategies & Opportunities on the Paris Stock Exchange



An International Conference Sponsored by International Herald Tribune & French Company Handbook Paris, February 9-10, 1987

This major conference will provide financial executives with a complete overview of the Paris Bourse's potential, including specific insights into promising industry and stock selections. It will also examine the impact of denationalization and deregulation as well as the effect of changes in the nature of the Bourse such as the introduction of new financial instruments, greater liquidity and the listings of a wide variety of new companies.

Simultaneous translation will be provided at all times.

- FEBRUARY 9 09.45 NEW TECHNIQUES OF OPERATING ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Xavier Dupont, President, Paris Stockbrokers' Association, Parinet, Dupont-Denant stockbrokerage firm. 10.45 Coffee 10.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR PANEL: Industry Group Selections for Stock Market Performance in 1987. Panel participants: Crédit Agricole, Crédit Lyonnais, Groupe Victoire, Société Générale. 12.30 Lunch 12.45 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS 12.45 IS THERE A MEANINGFUL CHANGE IN NATIONAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS BUSINESS IN FRANCE? Guest speaker: David de Rothschild, Chairman, Rothschild & Associates Banque 14.45 FRENCH INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR STRATEGY AND SELECTIONS ON THE PARIS BOURSE. Panel participants: AXA, Crédit Commercial de France, Crédit du Nord. 16.15 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS. 16.45 OPPORTUNITIES IN FRENCH TECHNOLOGY. Jacques Malonrouge, General Manager of France's Industry Ministry, former Chairman and CEO of IBM World Trade Corp. 17.30 Cocktails

- FEBRUARY 10 09.00 THE ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR FRANCE. Edouard Balladur, French Minister of Economy, Finance and Privatization. 10.00 Coffee 10.30 FRENCH FRANC, INTEREST RATE AND BOND MARKET PERSPECTIVES. Panel participants: Banque Indosuez, Banque Nationale de Paris, Crédit Industriel et Commercial, Group des Assurances Nationales. 12.00 Lunch 12.30 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS 14.45 THE DEREGULATION OF FRENCH INDUSTRY AND ITS IMPACT ON CORPORATE COMPETITIVENESS. Alain Madelin, French Minister of Industry, Postal/Telecommunications and Tourism 15.15 LATEST COMPANY DEVELOPMENTS 15.45 FOREIGN INSTITUTIONAL INVESTOR SELECTIONS ON THE PARIS BOURSE. John Reinsberg, Overseas Fund Manager, General Electric Investment Corp., Hugh Priestley, Director, Henderson Administration Pte., Steven Schaefer, Managing Director, Oechsle International Advisors. Panel moderator: Roger Hornell Head, European Division, James Capel & Co., London.

\*Major French companies giving in-depth presentations of their latest company developments will include: BSN, Bouygues, Compagnie Générale d'Electricité, Compagnie Générale des Eaux, Compagnie La Hénin, Darty, Doude de France, Eclair, Louis Vuitton, Rhône-Poulenc, The SBF Group, SOGEPAC, Thomson-CSF, TSN, Compagnie Française des Télécoms.

REGISTRATION INFORMATION

To register, please complete and return the registration form today. The participation fee is FF 4950 (plus 15% VAT FF 742.50 applicable to all participants) or the equivalent in a convertible currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance and will be reimbursed in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before January 25, 1987.

Please return the registration form to: International Herald Tribune Conference Office, 63, Long Acre, London WC2E 9JH, or telephone: (441) 836 4802 or telex: 262009.

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Inter-Continental Hotel, 3 rue Castiglione, 75040 Paris, Cedex 01, France. Telephone: (331) 42.60.37.80. Telex: 220114.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. Please contact the hotel directly. CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM Please enroll the following participant for the Paris Stock Exchange Conference.

REGISTRATION FORM fields: SURNAME, FIRST NAME, POSITION, COMPANY, ADDRESS, CITY/COUNTRY, TELEPHONE. Includes a checkbox for 'Please Invoice' and 'Cheque enclosed'.



3-2-87

Advertisement for AT&T Direct service. Features a large black and white photograph of a man's face in profile, looking thoughtful. Text includes: 'DIRECT NOW WHEN YOU WANT TO REACH THE STATES AN AT&T OPERATOR IS ONLY SECONDS AWAY.' and 'Calling the States from overseas has never been easier. With AT&T Direct service, all you have to do is dial a number to be connected to an AT&T operator in the U.S.' Includes AT&T logo and slogan 'The right choice.'

CIA Chief: Career Officer, Soviet Expert

WASHINGTON — Robert M. Gates, who succeeded Monday to become director of the Central Intelligence Agency, is a career intelligence official who is an expert on the Soviet Union.

His service at the agency was interrupted for six years, when he worked on the staff of the National Security Council from 1974 to 1980, under Presidents Richard M. Nixon, Gerald R. Ford and Jimmy Carter.

Gates served as a specialist in strategic arms limitation issues, advising officials during the negotiations of the 1970s.



Robert M. Gates

Covert action is 'an appropriate instrument of foreign policy, as long as it is taken within a broader context.'

history from Georgetown University in Washington, became the CIA's intelligence officer for Soviet affairs for two years after returning to the agency.

Future of 2 U.S. Bases in Philippines Linked to Vote on New Constitution

MANILA — The plebiscite on a new constitution may drastically affect the future of the two large U.S. military bases in the Philippines.

The draft charter says that after the lease on the U.S. installations expires in 1991, no foreign military bases, troops or facilities will be allowed in the country except under a bilateral treaty.

If the United States were forced to have nuclear arms on the bases, Mr. Arroyo added, then "the issue will arise whether it will be in the interest of the Philippine government" for them to remain.

A total of more than 12,000 U.S. troops are based at the two bases. The main opposition to the U.S. bases comes from leftist groups and the Communist Party of the Philippines, which has been waging an 18-year rebellion.

The United States holds two major bases and three small satellite installations under an executive agreement dating from Philippine independence in 1946.

The agreement comes up for formal review next year. Mrs. Aquino has said she will honor the lease, until the 1991 expiration but has refused to commit herself on any extension.

MANILA: Aquino Wins Mandate

(Continued from Page 1) meant adopted a tougher anti-Communist stand.

From exile in Hawaii, Mr. Marcos alleged that the constitutional referendum was marred by widespread fraud.

There were several acts of violence before and during the plebiscite, in Manila and in a few other parts of the country.

But most irregularities appeared to be isolated and minor. A spokesman for the National Movement for Free Elections said the plebiscite was held in conditions that were generally free, fair and orderly.

The spokesman, Ding Roco, said the plebiscite was "a picnic" compared with previous voting in the Philippines.

The group fielded trained volunteers to monitor nearly all aspects of polling and counting of votes.

General Fidel V. Ramos, chief of staff of the armed forces, said a seizure by police of 960 sticks of dynamite and 400 blasting caps from several suspects in Manila had prevented a potentially serious disruption of polling in the capital.

Soldiers shot and killed five Communist guerrillas who attacked polling stations at Malubogon in the southern Philippines, where Moslem and Communist rebels are active.

The Communists also campaigned against the constitution in many parts of the country.

In Davao, in Cebu Province, in the central Philippines, soldiers confiscated shotguns and revolvers from private security guards working for Ramon Durano, a former congressman with close ties to Mr. Marcos, after the guards were seen escorting people to voting precincts.

Officials in Butig, in Lanao del Sur Province, said no voting could take place in the town because 50 ballot boxes had been snatched by Moslem rebels.



MacLean, U.K. Author, Is Dead at 64

FRANKFURT — Alistair MacLean, 64, the author of "The Guns of Navarone" and one of Britain's leading postwar writers, died Monday in Munich.

David Bell, a spokesman for the British Embassy in Bonn, said Mr. MacLean died "after an illness."

In London, his publisher, William Collins Sons and Co., said the author suffered a stroke three weeks ago while visiting a friend in the Bavarian capital and died of heart failure in a hospital.

Mr. MacLean, who was born in Scotland, was also the author of "Ice Station Zebra" (1963) and many other adventure novels.

"The Guns of Navarone," published in 1957, tells the tale of a World War II Allied commando raid on a Nazi-held Greek island to blow up a military base atop a cliff guarding all sea approaches to a battle zone. It was made into a successful film with a cast that included Gregory Peck and Anthony Quinn.

Mr. MacLean's works also included "HMS Ulysesses" (1955), "When Eight Bells Toll" (1966), "Force 10 From Navarone" (1968), "Puppet on a Chain" (1969), "The Golden Gate" (1976) and "San Andreas" (1984).

He wrote motion-picture screenplays for several of his works.

By 1973, his works had sold more than 24 million copies.

Mr. MacLean was born in Daviot in the Scottish Highlands. He joined the British Navy in 1941 and spent five years on convoy escorts.

After the war, he graduated with honors in English from Glasgow University and became an English teacher at Galloway Flat School near Glasgow.

He wrote short stories in his spare time and won a newspaper competition with one of them. Ian Chapman, who worked for Collins publishers, spotted the story and encouraged Mr. MacLean to write a book.

He also wrote, "South by Java Head" (1958), "Night without End" (1960), "Fear is the Key" (1961), and "Where Eagles Dare" (1967).

SOVIET: For One Russian Citizen, the Struggle to Emigrate Continues

(Continued from Page 1) protesting the confiscation of his farm, and he never returned. His wife's mother and brother were sent to labor camps for scavenging corn from the fields during a famine in the 1940s, he said.

"I've understood since I was a child that people like me would always be in conflict with the Russian people," he said. "It's not just the political system, it's the whole society."

In 1978, Mr. Yevsyukov, retired after 25 years as a navigator for the government airline Aeroflot and working as an airport radio engineer, applied to move his family out of the Soviet Union.

It was an interlude when emigration was being granted with relative ease to Jews bound for Israel or the United States, but the Yevsyukovs were told that because they were not Jews and had no relatives abroad, they had no legitimate reason to leave.

Two years later, his son, also named Serafim, turned 18 and was called into the army. He refused to go because of the family's intention to emigrate, and he served two and a half years in a labor camp as a draft resister.

When the family persisted in seeking to emigrate, the son was imprisoned again on the same charge. He is now confined to a camp in central Siberia.

In July, the older Yevsyukov was seized in a Moscow train station and committed to a clinic. Only once during his confinement, he said, did the doctors offer an explanation for his confinement. The symptom that proved the senior Mr. Yevsyukov was clinically insane, the psychiatrists told him, was the label he insisted on wearing sewn to his overcoat.

The handwritten label is a father's protest. "Prisoner Yevsyukov," it says in Russian, like the one his son wears in the labor camp.

At the clinic south of Moscow, he lived in a ward of 42 patients, many of them so severely ill they would weep or sing through the night, and sometimes have to be restrained by male nurses from attacking each other.

Once or twice a day, he said, courses injected him with a drug he heard them describe as haloperidol, a strong tranquilizer often used in the treatment of psychiatric disorders. The drug kept him in a state of restless half-sleep, he said, physically exhausted and disoriented.

On Jan. 13, the day before his 54th birthday, Mr. Yevsyukov said, he was summoned by two clinic officials for an interview. They asked about the label he had worn, but showed no interest in discussing his health, he said.

"They said, 'Maybe you should find new friends, or find a hobby. Go to the theater. Try to avoid problems...'"

A week later he was called in again for a final warning before he was freed.

"They advised me that things could be worse," he said, "that the militia could arrest me at any time and put me in the clinic again if I continued to wear the label."

"I told them I would take off the label only when my son was free," he said.

Saturday night Mr. Yevsyukov resumed a weekly ritual he began when his son was arrested. With his wife and daughter, he went to the statue of the poet Pushkin in central Moscow, and stood in silent vigil for 20 minutes.

Each member of the family wore the label, "Prisoner Yevsyukov." The demonstration was not interrupted by nearby militiamen, but he drew curious stares from the crowds on their way to the nearby Rossiya Theater, which is currently showing the hottest new movie in Moscow, "Repentance," an allegory about the terrorizing of innocents in the days of Stalin.

Soviet Reports Sharp Jump in Emigration

(Continued from Page 1) were given emigration visas, according to figures released in the West. Also through the January figures are likely to be higher.

Mr. Gerasimov said the increase was attributed to new emigration rules that went into effect Jan. 1. He said that the process will be "in full bloom" by next month and that more cases may be decided positively.

His spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said the number for February is likely to be higher.

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"The number for January is several times higher than the one for December," said the Foreign Min-

istry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, "and the number for February is likely to be higher."

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DETAIN: Journalist Held

(Continued from Page 1) state release from detention and from Iran," he added in a statement.

Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Monday: "It is our feeling that perhaps a mistake had been made and we remain hopeful that it will be recognized and that he will be released."

Mr. Seib's problems began when he and other American and British journalists sought to have their five-day visas extended to make airway departure plans.

On Thursday, he received the first of several telephone calls from a man who identified himself as Mr. Jalala, an immigration official. He repeated that there was a problem and promised to visit him at his hotel.

But Mr. Jalala did not appear and a check of the immigration department revealed that no Mr. Jalala worked there. Iranians familiar with the situation said this indicated that the case had moved beyond the immigration department and probably into the hands of Iran's secret police.

On Friday, Mr. Seib contacted the Swiss Embassy. The embassy



Gerald F. Seib

has represented the U.S. interest in Iran since the two countries broke diplomatic relations following the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in 1979.

A Swiss Embassy official accompanied Mr. Seib to the immigration department Saturday morning after the journalist received a phone call, again by Mr. Jalala, asking him to appear there at 10 A.M.

Several arms dealers asserted that the Demavand operation was eventually undertaken by the administration's official efforts, which were disclosed in November.

The administration has acknowledged selling 2,008 anti-tank missiles and parts for 235 Hawk missiles to Iran. Six sources familiar with sales of American arms to Iran said the total arms deliveries to the Tehran government went far beyond that.

Until the administration started to sell Iran limited amounts of arms from American stocks, American

ARMS: Private Deals Reported

(Continued from Page 1) arms bound for Iran had to be found in third countries, which were legally bound by their Pentagon contracts to supply certificates to the United States about the ultimate destination of the arms they were selling. Sales to Iran were barred, sellers had to arrange either for the false certification of the ultimate destination, or circumvent this requirement.

Treating these distinctions as formalities, arms dealers maintained that the total American arms delivered to Iran from the Demavand sales, the limited sales the administration says it authorized beginning in mid-1985, and other efforts, included 12,000 anti-tank missiles as well as \$150 million in military spare parts and 230 advanced Phoenix air-to-air missiles, at more than \$1 million each.

Among those who provided information about the Demavand operation was Richard J. Brenneke, who drew attention in late November by asserting that he had told Vice President George Bush's office in February 1986 of secret details about Demavand and other arms sales to Iran and the diversion of government proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as Contras.

Mr. Brenneke has been publicly identified as an Oregon real estate executive, but in recent interviews he showed The New York Times evidence that he was employed for 13 years by the Central Intelligence Agency. He also said he had been a free-lance consultant for more than 15 years for such organizations as Mossad, the Israeli security agency, as well as French intelligence.

Also interviewed was John H. Delaroue, a French businessman who has been indicted but not apprehended in the New York arms operation. He said the Demavand project was widely known in the government and military.

"Everybody knew about it," he said last week by telephone from France. "But the U.S. government never said to us, 'Stop.' They said, 'Just keep the information flowing.'"

Business executives and arms dealers admitted that they had an interest in saying their dealings had been government-sanctioned. Individually, their assertions might be dismissed as self-serving, but many of the sources independently provided details and documents that coincided on key points.

Defense lawyers in the \$2 billion government sting operation argued that their clients thought their activities were sanctioned by the administration. The lawyers argued that Customs Service officials, in setting up the sting operation, were unaware of the new drift in American policy.

The military officials named by participants, when contacted by The New York Times, referred queries about the Demavand case to government spokesmen. The spokesmen confirmed that certain key meetings were held and documents received, but they declined to respond in detail, citing the congressional and grand jury investigations of the Iran-contra affair.

Key Points of Draft Constitution

(Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches) MANILA — The proposed Philippine constitution would replace a "freedom constitution" imposed by President Corazon C. Aquino, which in turn superseded the constitution of 1973 promulgated under the first of President Ferdinand E. Marcos's eight years of martial law.

The charter sharply reduces the powers of the president, re-establishes a bicameral legislature, increases the authority of the judiciary and affirms Mrs. Aquino's six-year term.

Among its provisions are: Presidential term — Six years, with no second term allowed. President Aquino would remain in power until June 30, 1992.

Legislature — Establishes a two-house legislature similar to the U.S. Congress.

Voting — Congress is empowered to formulate a system allowing the public to directly propose and enact laws or approve or reject any act or law by referendum. Elections would be held May 11 followed by balloting for local and regional offices on Aug. 24.

Military — Prohibits military involvement in partisan politics.

Martial law — President may declare martial law for period not exceeding 60 days; the legislature may revoke or extend it.

Nuclear weapons — Calls on government to pursue nuclear-free policy but gives Congress power to allow nuclear arms if "consistent" with national interest.

Land redistribution — Government will undertake "just distribution" of all agricultural lands, subject to compensation payments to landlords.

Capital punishment — Allows death penalty if approved by the new legislature but commutes the sentences of prisoners now awaiting execution to life in prison.

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(AP, UPI)

THATCHER: U.K. Politicians Refine Their Images

(Continued from Page 1) to climb out of the deep slide it began in 1985, Mrs. Thatcher's personal approval rating continues to slip.

In response, her political managers have begun to draw her away from the sniping tactics of traditional British campaign politics, and are now devoting much of her energy to "soft" appearances, primarily on television.

"We have to remind people of the soft side of Margaret Thatcher," said one of the top campaign planners, who asked that his name not be used. Acknowledging that "people never expect Margaret Thatcher to break down in tears at the sight of some little lost wolf and stray," he insisted that "she's a very, very feminine woman at the end of the day."

Labor's leader has the opposite problem. His strength, said Bryan Gould, a member of Parliament who was appointed recently as Labor's campaign coordinator, "is that he is much more likable person than Mrs. Thatcher, more honest and trustworthy. He tends to fall short in terms of experience and toughness."

Mr. Kinnoch is widely credited with pulling the party together after its disastrous defeat in 1983. At the same time, polls rate Labor high above the Conservatives on domestic issues such as unemployment, education and the National Health Service.

But voters seem to have strong doubts that the party, or Mr. Kinnoch, can do much about the country's problems. Labor campaign operatives in recent months have focused their attention on portraying Mr. Kinnoch as a statesman and a manager who is capable of leading the country.

It has been an uphill battle. While Mr. Kinnoch's delivery and the content of his major speeches have been well received, he often appears weary and waffling in interviews and television appearances.

Reviewing a recent series of broad-based party political broadcasts, a commentator, Peter Kellner, wrote that Britons were being treated to a "novel prospect for the next election: Neil Kinnoch as the resolute leader versus Margaret Thatcher as the caring prime minister. Never in the field of political conflict has so much clothes-stealing been done to impress so many voters in so few minutes."

The Liberal-Social Democratic alliance, trailing third in the polls, has a recognition problem.



Margaret Thatcher demonstrates the science of cooking.

"We have a low profile on the national level," said the Liberals' press spokesman, Jim Dumsey. Although its centrist policies gain wide approval in the abstract, "people just don't know they're our policies," he said.

The two heads of the alliance are far more popular and more highly rated as party leaders than either Mrs. Thatcher or Mr. Kinnoch. But they, too, have their image problems. Youthful, smiling Mr. Steel of the Liberals is widely considered a friendly, caring person who

might not be quite up to the job," Mr. Dumsey said.

While David Owen of the Social Democratic Party is viewed as suitably tough and experienced to be prime minister, Mr. Dumsey said, Sir Gordon Dunning, the party's campaign director, said Mrs. Owen "doesn't appear to enjoy himself as much as Kinnoch, or even Thatcher," Mr. Lewis said. "He's not the greatest TV performer."

Liberace Is Close to Death From Anemia, Publicist Says

SEYMOUR HELLER, Liberace's personal manager, attributed the anemia to a watermelon diet the showman was on last year. Mr. Heller strongly denied a Las Vegas newspaper report that the entertainer had acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Friends said Liberace, whose smile, dimples, candelabra and pink cloaks helped turned his piano playing into a multimillion-dollar business, seemed recently have lost his zest for life.

EDMUND PENDLETON, composer, conductor, organist, pianist and vocal soloist, died in Cincinnati, Ohio, 1890-1968.

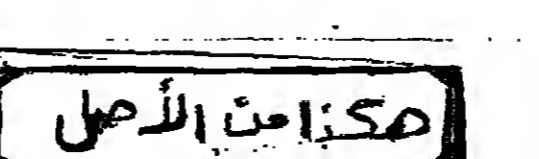
LOME, Togo announced Monday that it was reopening its border with Ghana.

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INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page) ESCORTS & GUIDES

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DEATH NOTICE EDMUND PENDLETON



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# Benny, Not So Good

By Mike Zwerin  
International Herald Tribune  
PARIS — "To Russia Without Love," the bassist Bill Crow's inside story of life at the court of the "King of Swing," portrays the late Benny Goodman as a not-so-benevolent despot.

Crow's four-part series has just finished running in the monthly Jazzletter published in California. One "I had known for years that Goodman was widely disliked," said Gene Lees, the publisher of Jazzletter, "but I had no idea of the intensity of the feeling. Goodman's behavior seems to have gone well beyond gratuitous cruelty."

When Goodman died, various people urged Lees not to publish. "To those who didn't know Benny," one said, "anything you say against him is like insulting Christ. And to those of us who did know him, it's like insulting Mussolini." Any doubts were dismissed when Lees heard a television newscaster say: "Mr. Goodman was a humble and kindly man."

In an appreciation written after Goodman's death last June, the jazz critic Leonard Feather noted that Goodman was often characterized as a difficult and eccentric man. "He demanded dedication and at least a measure of the artistry that he brought to his own work" from his musicians. "When it was given he appreciated it, because nobody was ever more wrapped up in his music."

Goodman was once quoted as saying: "If you're interested in music, you can't stop around." Feather noted that, for every embittered musician who experienced Goodman's critical, steady-eyed "ray" when he muffed a note, "there would be another with whom a pattern of mutual respect emerged."

In his introduction to the series, Lees writes that Goodman called all his musicians "Pops" because he couldn't or wouldn't remember their names, and that he referred to them collectively as "my boys," even though some of them were in their 40s. As with all his female vocalists, he called Helen Forrest "my girl singer." In her autobiography, Forrest calls Goodman "the ridest man I have ever met."

Goodman told Johnny Guarneri that he was one of the worst pianists he had ever heard, reducing him to tears. He repeatedly



Benny Goodman "treated everyone likes slaves."

pushed his clarinet down over Jerome Richardson's music stand so that he had trouble reading the parts, until the saxophonist finally found the courage to push the clarinet aside. Zoot Sims pushed Goodman aside when the bandleader blocked his route to the microphone. Goodman whistled while Bud Freeman improvised. The drummer Sidney Catlett was fired shortly after bringing down the house with a solo. The king tolerated no competition from his serfs. Bill Crow is an intelligent, experienced, successful musician who has played with everybody, and he writes more out of sorrow than bitterness. "Whenever veterans of Goodman's bands find themselves working together, they tell stories about him, either to marvel once again at his paradoxical nature or to exorcise with laughter the trauma of having worked for him. The stories may sound exaggerated to anyone who never dealt directly with Benny. Benny apparently did something to insult, offend or bewilder nearly everyone who ever worked for him."

The story focuses on Goodman's 1962 State Department-sponsored tour of the Soviet Union. During rehearsals, before leaving, the

trumpeter Jimmy Maxwell, the pianist Wilson and a few others discussed quitting.

Well before the last week, Maxwell telephoned his wife asking her to send a cable saying that his presence was urgently required at home. Her cable read: "Come home at once the dog died the cat died everybody died."

Goodman "stayed at a different hotel than the rest of us," writes Crow. "We only saw him on the job. His manner became severe — the hard taskmaster."

Crow watched Goodman "spit on stage, or stand in front of the band absently exploring the depths of a nostril or the rear seam of his trousers with a forefinger." The author had once respected the "Old Man" for having integrated his band in the 1930s, one of the first to do so, and for having hired some of the best jazz players available. But there was no more respect once he came to realize that "Benny treated everyone like slaves, regardless of race, creed or national origin."

The series ends wistfully, with a story about one time, unfortunately all too rare, when "the music was excellent. Benny sounded great and we all left smiling."

# Dior Backs Lacroix's Rising Star

PARIS — Christian Lacroix, the hottest designer in Paris fashion, will launch a new couture venture with the backing of Bernard Arnault, president and major stockholder of Financière Agache, the financial group that owns the house of Dior.

Lacroix resigned Saturday from Jean Patou, for which he has designed for the last five years.

"We're hoping to do, 40 years later, what Marcel Boussac did with Christian Dior," Arnault said in an interview Sunday.

Arnault's move to bring Lacroix into the same group as Dior could also be a shot in the arm to the older house, which celebrates its 40th birthday this spring. Arnault said that when he became president of Dior in 1985, he found a healthy situation with the main revenues coming from licenses in the United States and Japan. But, through the years, the house of Dior has lost its luster and its position as a trendsetter. Although the name still commands wide recognition, Dior is no longer the house that the late Christian Dior made famous with his New Look. This was right after the war and regained for Paris its position as fashion leader.

Today Dior's couture is still selling a sizable number of evening gowns — 500 a year at an average price of 70,000 francs. There are four work rooms, plus a hat work room, and 120 seamstresses. But the couture is in the red — as it is at most Paris houses — and Dior has not been able to produce successful ready-to-wear.

Although the new venture will be separate from Dior, Lacroix said one reason he accepted the offer was that Dior "is truly the most elegant, the most French image in the history of couture." The announcement is to be made official at a press conference today.

Arnault said that he had never seen a Patou collection but decided to go ahead "because Christian is one of the best, if not the best, designer of his generation. I'm very excited about the whole thing. This is even more exciting than buying Dior."

Arnault said that "after meeting Lacroix I felt it would be a pleasure to work with him." He added that he was ready to invest five million francs (\$830,000) for a start and would go as far as 50 million francs in backing the new company, which will be named for the designer.

Lacroix will be starting in style, reminiscent of the early days of Christian Dior, with a couture



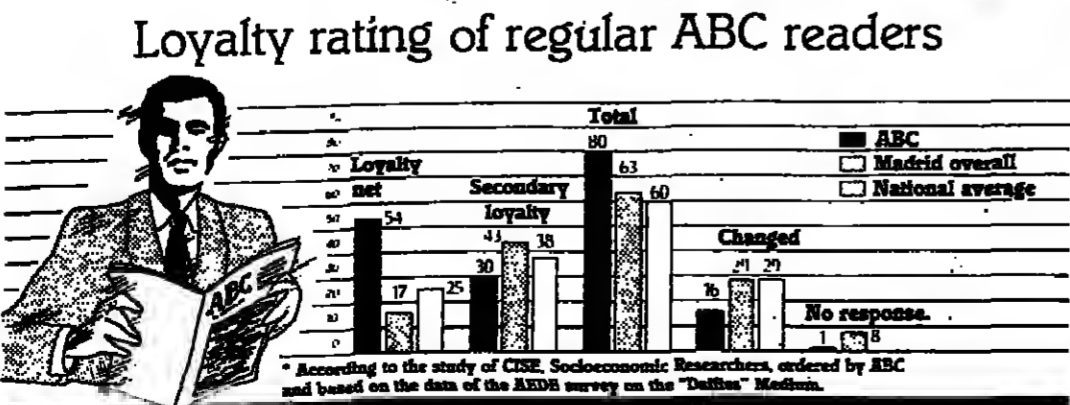
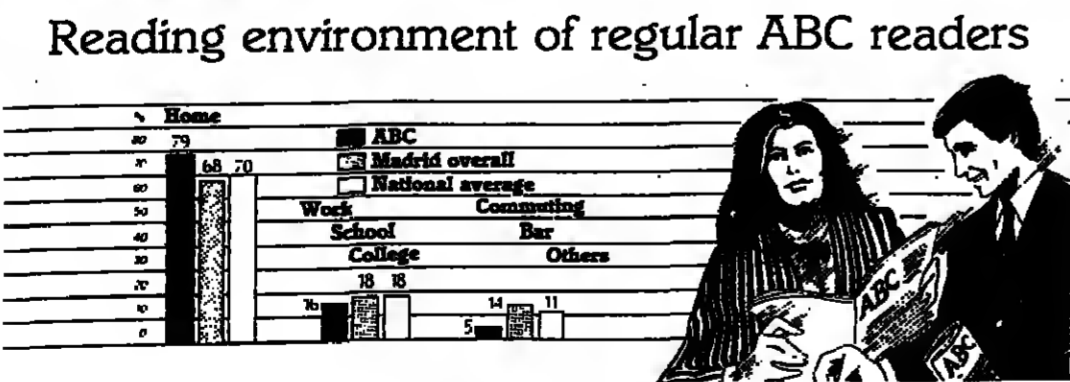
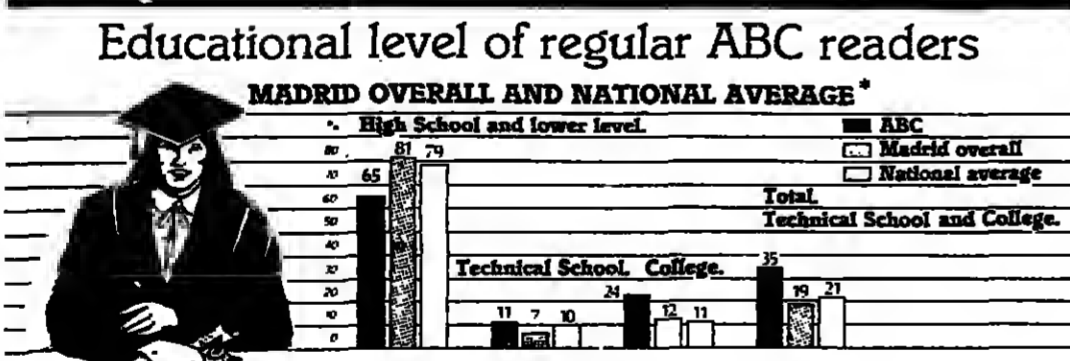
Arnault (left) with Lacroix yesterday. Right, a bustle dress from Lacroix's current collection.



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	Denmark	2,200	1,100	600	U.S. \$	236	118
	France	1,400	700	400	U.S. \$	250	125
	Germany	2,400	1,200	700	U.S. \$	290	145
	Greece	20,000	10,000	6,000	U.S. \$	314	157
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NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists top trading stocks like AT&T, IBM, etc.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE 4 AM, NYSE 9 AM, etc. Shows trading volume statistics.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg. Shows index performance.

Monday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table with columns: Case, Prev. Shows AMEX market activity.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Case, Prev. Shows NASDAQ market activity.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol, High, Low, Last, Chg. Lists active AMEX stocks.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Case, Chg. Shows bond market averages.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Case, Prev. Shows NYSE market activity.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, %Vol. Shows odd-lot trading statistics.

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: Case, High, Low, Last, Chg. Shows Dow Jones index performance.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Case, Chg. Shows S&P index performance.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Case, Prev. Shows NASDAQ market activity.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Case, Chg. Shows AMEX stock index performance.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Higher in Active Trading

NEW YORK—Prices were sharply higher at the close of the New York Stock Exchange Monday in active trading. The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 56.52 last week, was up 21.38 at the close to 2,179.42, a record. Gainers led losers by an 11-5 ratio. The previous record of 2,163.99 was set Jan. 28. Volume was about 178.24 million shares, up from 163.36 million Friday. Prices were higher in active trading of American Stock Exchange issues. A depressed dollar provided much of the market's impetus as companies with foreign operations, such as technology issues and autos, moved sharply higher. A weaker dollar improves the competitiveness of many companies that do business overseas as U.S. products become cheaper to foreign buyers. "The decline of the dollar helps out the dollar-related stocks, and that includes many of the big capitalization stocks," Dan Marciano, a trader of Prudential Bache Securities, said. "That is why we are seeing so much strength in the industrials." One such stock, General Motors, jumped 2% to 77 1/2 as some analysts began to see an end to GM's problems with sales and production. Brokerage house Sanford C. Bernstein raised its position on GM to "aggressive buy." Traders noted that U.S. autos companies, whose biggest competition comes from West Germany and Japan, are natural beneficiaries of the slumping dollar. Ford Motor rose 1% to 75 1/4 and Chrysler 3/4 to 48 3/4. Reports over the weekend that the Group of Five nations would not meet this week helped to

erage the gains the dollar made on Friday when better-than-expected trade figures for December were reported. The dollar came under more pressure Monday when the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, failed to state explicitly that the dollar has fallen enough. Semiconductor stocks rose sharply after reaffirmed opinions by analysts assuming increases in January orders for the entire industry, traders and analysts said. Texas Instruments gained 4% to 146 1/4, Intel 3 1/4 to 34 1/4, Motorola 2 1/4 to 47 1/4 and National Semiconductor 3/4 to 14 1/4. Analysts pointed to a bullish report on January economic growth by the National Association of Purchasing Management as another boost to manufacturers, including semiconductor producers. The purchasing managers reported strong gains in new orders, production and inventories in January. "The report by the purchasing managers is consistent with the idea that the manufacturing component of the economy is improving, and indeed we may be beginning to take market share away from some foreign competition," a market analyst, Hugh Johnson, of First Albany Co. said, noting that the declining dollar may be partially responsible for that. Computers welcomed a further dollar fall. IBM rose 3/4 to 132 1/4, Data General 1 1/4 to 35, and Cray Research 2 1/4 to 114 1/4. ATT, which last week reported a loss and major write-down for the fourth quarter, led the actives with a loss of 1/4 to 24 1/4. Vici jumped 2 1/4 to 43 1/4. A group led by movie chain magnate Sumner Redstone proposed a takeover of Viacom at \$44.75 in cash and securities plus stock in the surviving company.

Table A: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table B: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table C: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table D: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table E: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table F: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table G: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table H: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table I: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table J: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table K: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table L: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table M: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table N: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table O: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

Table P: NYSE Most Active Stocks. Columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Chg., Vol, PE, Div. Yld, %E, 52 Wk High, Low, Close, Chg.

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Table with 2 columns: Market Index, Value. Includes AMEX prices, Dow Jones, NYSE, etc.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1987

INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

New Head of Madrid Bourse Acts to Lure Foreign Funds

By JULES STEWART
MADRID — The new chairman of the Madrid Bourse, Enrique José Benito, says he will push ahead with market reforms aimed at attracting more foreign investment.

Mr. Benito took over as head of the exchange last month from Manuel de la Concha, who had proposed a two-year timetable to allow foreign companies to quote their shares in Madrid.

Both men are partners in the CMB stockbroker firm. Mr. Benito, 52, has been a broker on the Madrid Bourse since 1968. He was elected chairman of the exchange for a two-year term.

The Madrid index rose by a record 108 percent last year compared with 30 percent in the previous year. Until this year, the index was reset at 100 at the start of each year, so in 1986 it finished at 208. But now, the Madrid Bourse has decided to use the same system as other major markets — to let figures accumulate.

Starting at 208 on Jan. 1, the index had risen to 245.91 at the close of trading on Monday. The index is made up of 72 Spanish securities. Trading is dominated by a handful of concerns, mainly the telephone company Telefónica, big banks such as Banco de España and Central and electrical utilities such as Iberdrola and Hidrola.

The original two-stage plan called for granting clearance first to fixed-income securities, instruments of international agencies and straight debentures of European Community firms with Spanish affiliates, which would be listed this year.

Final deregulation was to come next year, when foreign companies would be allowed to quote in Madrid.

THE NEW chairman said he wanted to move faster to internationalize the Bourse and provide more securities to meet rising demand. He noted that foreign companies, attracted by Spain's buoyant economy, had expressed interest in placing their shares in Madrid.

"We are looking to a year of expansion aided by low interest rates," Mr. Benito said.

New Offer Made for Viacom

Theater Chain Tops Buyout Bid

By John Burns
NEW YORK — National Amusements Inc. offered Monday to acquire Viacom International Inc. for cash and preferred stock valued at \$44.75 a share.

National Amusements, a closely held theater-chain operator based in Dedham, Massachusetts, already holds about 6.9 million, or 19.6 percent, of Viacom's 32.3 million common shares outstanding.

Including Viacom's other securities that can be converted into common stock, Viacom has a total of 53.4 million common shares and equivalents outstanding.

Under National Amusements' offer, the cost of buying those remaining shares would be \$2.08 billion.

Directors of Viacom already have accepted the management offer of \$37 a share in cash and 37 face value of preferred stock, or \$2.35 billion.

They had rejected two previous buyout proposals by the management group.

Under its latest offer, the management group, which includes Terrence A. Elkes, Viacom's president and chief executive, also would assume about \$550 million in Viacom debt, lifting the total value of that agreement to \$2.9 billion.

The buyout group also reportedly includes Viacom's three financial advisers, Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette Securities Corp., Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. and First Boston Corp.

National Amusements said its offer called for Viacom stockholders to receive \$37.50 in cash and \$7.25 in preferred stock for each of their shares.

After National Amusements' announcement, Viacom's common stock jumped \$2.50 a share to close at \$43.875 on the New York Stock Exchange on Monday.

Viacom operates several television and radio stations and distributes syndicated TV programs.

The company also operates cable TV systems that serve about 850,000 subscribers and owns such cable programs as Showtime, The Movie Channel and MTV music video.

U.S. Auto Pact Worrying Canada

'Sacrosanct,' Lucrative Deal Faces Review

By John Burns
TORONTO — A ready measure of Canada's thriving auto industry can be taken from the 270-mile section of Highway 401 that links Oshawa, east of Toronto, with the border at Detroit.

Curving gently for 435 kilometers across the pastures of southern Ontario, the four-lane roadway is an asphalt conveyor belt, carrying to the United States some of the thousands of new vehicles that move each month from the modern assembly plants that U.S. automobile and truck manufacturers have built in Oshawa, Oakville, Windsor and other Ontario towns along the highway.

That traffic results from what many Canadians view as the best deal that Canada ever struck with the United States — the Canadian-U.S. Automotive Products Trade Agreement, signed 22 years ago.

So it caused a major flap last month, when Peter Murphy, the chief American negotiator in trade talks with Canada, said in Washington that it was "sacrosanct" to those talks that the auto pact be reviewed.

His remarks stunned Canadians, whom Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and other officials had been assuring that the auto pact was "sacrosanct" and not to be renegotiated unless Washington offered more jobs and investment for Canada.

After Mr. Murphy's remarks were reported, David Peterson, Ontario's premier, threatened to call an election on the issue. In Ottawa, opposition parties accused the government of preparing to sacrifice the industry, with its base in central Canada, to gain concessions for resource industries elsewhere.

Although officials in Ottawa denied that the auto pact was up for barter, an official memorandum leaked to the press implied that negotiators might be flexible on easing the agreement's safeguards for Canadian production.

The agreement that gave Canadian auto plants duty-free access to the U.S. market in return for reciprocal rights in Canada for U.S. plants has been one of the biggest spurs to Canada's development since the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed in 1885.

As a result of the pact Canada has become one of the world's major automobile exporters. Output in 1985 was 1.9 million vehicles, double the figure for 1965 and nearly 45 percent larger than Britain's auto output.

Canada's automakers employ 130,000 workers and provide one in three manufacturing jobs in Ontario, where 90 percent of Canadian auto production is centered. Wages last year ran close to \$3.5 billion (4.6 billion Canadian dollars).

Restructuring of production by the major U.S. manufacturers that operate plants on both sides of the border — General Motors, Ford, Chrysler and Renault-AMC — has brought economic benefits to both countries.

But lately the advantages have seemed to lie with the Canadians, who have gone from a deficit in the early 1970s in trade with the United States in vehicles and parts to a \$3.6 billion surplus in 1985.

This has contributed heavily to Canada's overall merchandise-trade surplus with the United States, \$12.8 billion in 1985. New pressure to change the pact developed after a major trading initiative taken by Mr. Mulroney.

In May, Canadian and U.S. See CANADA, Page 13



Canadian cars near the Ambassador Bridge into Detroit.

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Volcker Warns The Dollar Has Fallen Enough

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Paul A. Volcker, said Monday that the dollar had fallen to a point where further declines could be dangerous.

Asked whether the dollar was at a point where it could generate inflationary pressures, Mr. Volcker told the Joint Economic Committee of Congress: "Yes, we are at that point."

Although Mr. Volcker has often warned about the inflationary danger of too fast a decline in the dollar, his testimony Monday was the first time he has said that the dollar has fallen far enough.

He said that problems over the dollar could tie the hands of the Federal Reserve, the central bank, in directing the economy.

"Clearly, renewed inflationary pressures and weakness in the dollar externally would be factors limiting our flexibility," he said.

The dollar has declined about 45 percent against the Deutsche mark in the past 18 months.

That decline had been constructive in helping the United States improve its trade balance, Mr. Volcker said, but it had its dangers.

"Uncertainties about the future direction of currency values could dampen the willingness of others to place or maintain funds in the United States," he said.

If foreign investors start to shy away from dollars, the U.S. central bank could be forced to raise interest rates to maintain the flow of foreign capital.

Many financial analysts had expected a reduction in the discount rate, which the Fed charges to banks, early this year. Many now expect the Fed to delay another cut

from the current level of 5.5 percent until the spring.

Mr. Volcker told the panel that the dollar's decline so far had been benign. But he said the inflation rate could begin to accelerate later in the year.

Aside from pressures from a weakening dollar, which will increase the price of imported goods, he noted, declines in oil prices had been reversed, which will add to inflationary pressures this year.

At the same time, Mr. Volcker said the United States needed to continue efforts to reduce the merchandise-trade and federal budget deficits.

Currency Rates

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, Milan, New York, Paris, Zurich, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Australia, Canada, Hong Kong, India, Japan, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Denmark, West Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Singapore, etc.

Table with columns: Country, Rate, % Change. Includes Sweden, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, etc.

BofA to Sell Schwab Unit To Founder

SAN FRANCISCO — The financially troubled BankAmerica Corp., the second largest U.S. banking company, said Monday that it had agreed to sell the profitable Charles Schwab discount brokerage to a group of investors led by the unit's founder and namesake.

BankAmerica said it was selling Schwab to CL Acquisition Corp. for \$175 million in cash, \$55 million in securities and the right to receive 15 percent of the appreciation in value of common stock issued by the new company over eight years.

The sale was expected to result in a pretax gain of about \$130 million, the company said. It lost \$855 million in the past two years.

The discount brokerage, which earned \$66 million last year, was purchased by the banking company in 1983 for \$57 million in BankAmerica common stock.

In November, after a merger offer from First Interstate Bancorp, BankAmerica said it would sell the Schwab subsidiary as part of a restructuring aimed mainly at avoiding a takeover.

Another Sale
Bank of Ireland said Monday it had signed a letter of intent with BankAmerica for a British subsidiary to purchase the share capital of BankAmerica Finance Ltd. for \$25 million (\$37.75 million) in cash, Reuters reported from London.

Argyll vs. Guinness: Plowing New Legal Ground

By Warren Getler
LONDON — A threat last month by Argyll Group PLC to sue Guinness PLC for the use of illegal takeover tactics during last year's battle for Distillers Co. would, if carried out, involve the two companies in litigation without precedent in recent British corporate law, according to legal experts and market observers here.

A damages suit, these experts agree, would plow such new legal ground that its outcome would more likely be determined by Parliament than on the basis of existing case law.

"Any such case would likely go all the way to the House of Lords [for resolution] because it will be such a novel action," said Lord Wedderburn, a prominent legal scholar at the London School of Economics.

The potential for an action stems from recent disclosures that Guinness bettered Argyll in a £2.7 billion (\$3.8 billion) takeover fight for Distillers in part by artificially buying its own stock price.

A higher stock price would have acted to make Guinness's cash-and-stock offer more attractive to Distillers stockholders.

The share-support operation, which has been linked to a host of prominent merchant banks and investors both in Britain and abroad, reportedly boosted the value of Guinness's final share offer by 25 percent.

After the disclosures, Argyll, a supermarket chain, said it would press a claim for damages for having been "unfairly denied" victory by Guinness, Britain's biggest brewing and distilling concern. It has yet to file such an action, however.

A senior Argyll official, who spoke on the condition that he not be named, suggested last week that any suit would follow government charges of criminal wrongdoing against Guinness, which also have not been filed.

"Our claim will run into some hundreds of millions, £200 million to £300 million, reflecting, in part, estimates for a lost stream of income from Distiller's over a period of years into the future," the official said. But, he added, the company still had not fully assessed the scope of any potential claim against Guinness.

The basis for considering such a suit, legal experts indicate, is section 151 of Britain's 1985 Companies Act. The statute prohibits companies from providing financial assistance to third parties for the buying of its own shares, except under the most limited circumstances.

The Theft Act, governing fraud broadly defined, may also apply in the Guinness case, they said.

But because of its very novelty, lawyers say, any damages claim against Guinness that Argyll may have topped Argyll's final cash offer. On the other hand, they speculate, a claim on grounds of common fraud by Distillers shareholders would present a much stronger threat against Guinness.

"Distiller shareholders may pose a claim that holds up better than any posed by Argyll," said Colin Bamford, a corporate law attorney with Oppenheims.

"I would guess the basis for Argyll's case is pretty weak from the start — the claim of the sort they're talking about [being defrauded of victory in a takeover battle by illegal share manipulation] would be novel."

Mr. Bamford pointed out that it does not "follow logically" from any conspiracy charge against Guinness that Argyll would have got Distillers in the end.

"Guinness is a lot bigger than Argyll, and it would seem reasonable that Guinness may have topped Argyll's final cash offer. On the other hand, they speculate,

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Markets Closed

Markets were closed Monday in Malaysia and Taiwan for the New Year holidays.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect local trades elsewhere.

Table of NYSE stock prices including columns for stock name, price, and change.

Table of international stock prices for various countries and markets.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Table of U.S. futures prices for commodities like wheat, corn, soybeans, and livestock.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various NYSE stocks.

U.S. Economy Soared

In Month, Buyers Say

NEW YORK — The economy's rate of growth increased sharply in January, according to a report of U.S. purchasing managers.

Food

Table of food futures prices including coffee, cocoa, and sugar.

Grains

Table of grain futures prices including wheat, corn, and soybeans.

Metals

Table of metal futures prices including copper, aluminum, and zinc.

Livestock

Table of livestock futures prices including cattle and hogs.

EUROPEAN CURRENCY

Table of European currency exchange rates.

BRITISH POUND

Table of British pound exchange rates.

CANADIAN DOLLAR

Table of Canadian dollar exchange rates.

SWISS FRANC

Table of Swiss franc exchange rates.

GERMAN MARK

Table of German mark exchange rates.

JAPANESE YEN

Table of Japanese yen exchange rates.

INDUSTRIALS

Table of industrial stock prices and indices.

West German Bank Asks To Open Office in East

DUSSELDORF — Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale said Monday that it hoped to become the first West German bank to open an office in East Berlin.

First ECU Coins Will Be Issued By Belgium for EC Anniversary

BRUSSELS — To symbolize European monetary integration, Belgium will issue the first European currency unit coins.

The Daily Source for International Investors



Paris Commodities

Table of Paris commodity prices for various goods.

London Commodities

Table of London commodity prices for various goods.

Asian Commodities

Table of Asian commodity prices for various goods.

Dividends

Table of dividend payments for various companies.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table of S&P 100 index option prices.

Workers at Deere 163-Day Labor Dispute

MOLINE, Illinois — Thousands of employees of Deere & Co., the maker of farm equipment, began returning to work Monday after a 163-day labor dispute.

Spot Commodities

Table of spot commodity prices for various goods.

U.S. Treasuries

Table of U.S. Treasury bond and note prices.

DM Futures Options

Table of DM futures option prices.

Large advertisement for Shamrock and ARBUS, featuring text and graphics.

Shamrock Strengthens Bid Defense

DALLAS — Diamond Shamrock Corp. on Monday announced several measures to fend off a takeover bid by T. Boone Pickens...

and marketing company to its shareholders as a new public company. The tax-free distribution will begin in about 90 days.

France Sets Price Of 500 Million Francs for CGCT

PARIS — The Finance Ministry set a price of 500 million francs (\$82.7 million) on Monday on the public telephone business of Cie Generale de Constructions Telephoniques...

Kuwait Petroleum Reports Profits Fell 74% in Year

KUWAIT — Kuwait Petroleum Corp. said Sunday that its profit fell 74 percent in the year that ended June 30, and it blamed lower oil prices and severe competition on world markets for refined products.

AIRBUS: Dispute Persists

(Continued from Page 1) The talks said that Washington did not want the issue to lead to punitive trade sanctions.

COMPANY NOTES

Air Algérie, the government-owned airline, will suspend its weekly flights to Kuwait, Malta, Marseille and the Angolan capital, Luanda, reduce flights to Nice, and cut domestic services because of the "world economic crisis."

4 Unions at Pan Am Propose To Cut Costs for More Equity

New York Times Service NEW YORK — Leaders of four of Pan Am's unions are offering to help the airline solve its financial problems if their members can get more equity in the company and are protected in the event of a merger or acquisition.

Foreign & Colonial Reserve Asset Fund

Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price.

Mr. Smith said he told the Europeans of U.S. concern that Airbus reportedly was trying to undercut tentative agreements between McDonnell and various airlines interested in the MD-11 by making counteroffers at large discounts.

Salomon Brothers Inc is pleased to announce that it has opened a subsidiary in Germany. Salomon Brothers AG. Große Gallusstraße 10-14 Frankfurt am Main 1. Telephone (69) 20241. Telex 412626. Facsimile (69) 282006.

ARGYLL: New Legal Ground

(Continued from first finance page) with a bigger cash offer of its own," he said. While Argyll will have to prove that in the "balance of probabilities" its bid for Guinness would have been successful had Guinness not allegedly resorted to share manipulation...

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 2 Feb. 1987. Table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price.

**Monday's AMEX Closing**

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Open	Close
100	95	ACI	1.20	10	15	100	100	95	95	95
100	95	ACI	1.20	10	15	100	100	95	95	95
100	95	ACI	1.20	10	15	100	100	95	95	95

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Dr.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Open	Close
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100	95	ACI	1.20	10	15	100	100	95	95	95

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**EUROPEAN INVESTIGATIONS** for...

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**Herald Tribune**

**AMEX High-Lows**

NEW HIGHS 27  
 NEW LOWS 8

**Floating-Rate Notes**

Dollars

Issuer/Mat.	Current Yield	3M	6M	9M	12M
Albermarle	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
American Express	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Bank of America	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25

**Pounds Sterling**

Issuer/Mat.	Current Yield	3M	6M	9M	12M
Albermarle	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
American Express	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Bank of America	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25

**Deutsche Marks**

Issuer/Mat.	Current Yield	3M	6M	9M	12M
Albermarle	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
American Express	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Bank of America	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25

**Japanese Yen**

Issuer/Mat.	Current Yield	3M	6M	9M	12M
Albermarle	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
American Express	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Bank of America	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25

**CURRENCY MAIL**

**Dollar Facts**

**EUROMARKET**

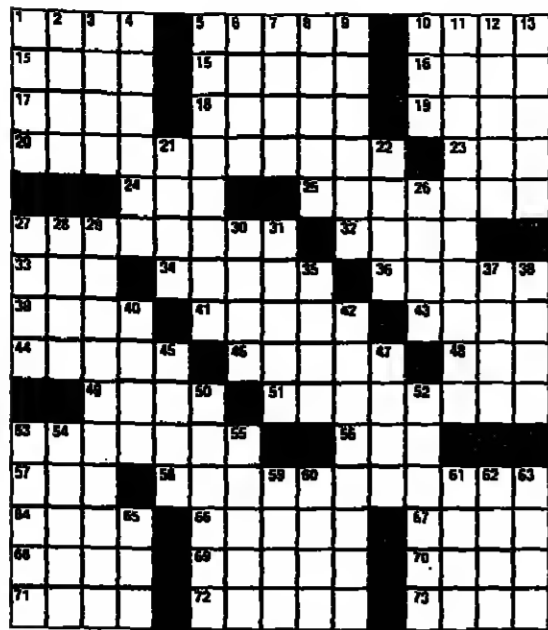
**Dollar Sector**

**Monday's OTC Prices**

**Saturday in the Trib.**

**Get Friday's Closing Prices.**





**ACROSS**

1 Smelting waste  
5 Apartments in Soho  
10 Sacred bull of ancient Egypt  
14 Use a dish towel  
15 — the Riveter  
16 Custom  
17 Middle East gulf  
18 Che mber-music group  
19 Ore vein  
20 Men's underwear  
23 Be left on base  
24 Winery container  
25 Laic  
27 Career or calling  
32 Facility  
33 Wood for bats or skis  
34 Kind of chair  
36 Summarize  
39 Gun flavoring  
41 Decorated again  
43 Hornswoggle  
44 Cities' little sisters  
46 Draw even  
48 Strength  
49 Does a garden job  
51 Avenger's tool  
53 Linen storage places

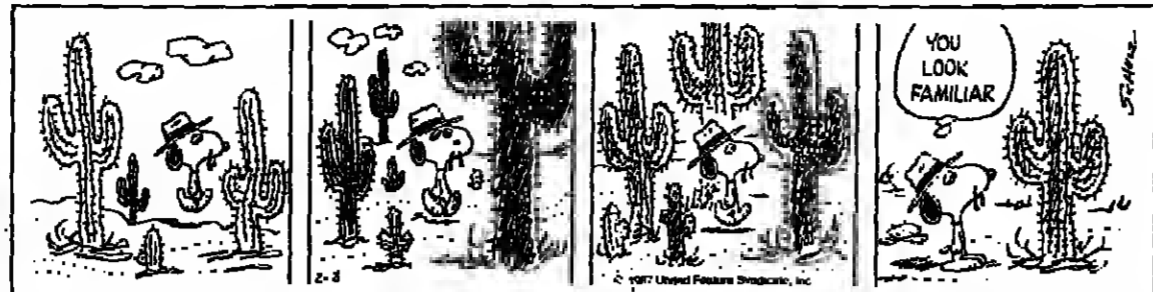
**DOWN**

1 Ship's mop  
2 Venetian resort  
3 Summit  
4 League of Nations seat  
5 More unfriendly  
6 Lomond or Ness  
7 Concerning  
8 Children's pinafores  
9 Bench for two or three  
10 Shoemaker's tool  
11 Women's short hair styles

**PEANUTS**

12 Asian subcontinent  
13 Beef source  
21 False hairpieces  
22 Identifying mark  
26 Secondhand  
27 Enormous  
28 The former  
29 Guitars  
30 Canzoni  
31 Lowest point  
35 Casey and Mudville mates  
37 Western Samoan capital  
38 Strip bark from  
40 A son of Seth  
42 Gradually uses up resources  
43 Percolate  
47 Court order  
50 Arranges in piles  
52 Chant  
53 Bank heist, e.g.  
54 Summa cum  
55 Flat, round cake  
59 Viking explorer  
60 Easily swayed  
61 Made of, with "out"  
62 Tear apart  
63 Actor Connelly

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



NEW YORK TIMES, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Looks like a one-product harvest this year

**HINSY**

**TALVE**

**YASQUE**

**UMSCAP**

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here:

Yesterday's Jumble: BOUND ABOVE GIOLO MANIAC  
Answer: When a business is started on a shoestring, its owner sometimes ends up taking this — A GOOD LACING

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	17	10	London	10	5
American	17	10	London	10	5
Amsterdam	17	10	London	10	5
Antwerp	17	10	London	10	5
Berlin	17	10	London	10	5
Brussels	17	10	London	10	5
Cardiff	17	10	London	10	5
Geneva	17	10	London	10	5
London	17	10	London	10	5
Madrid	17	10	London	10	5
Moscow	17	10	London	10	5
Nairobi	17	10	London	10	5
Paris	17	10	London	10	5
Rome	17	10	London	10	5
Sydney	17	10	London	10	5
Tokyo	17	10	London	10	5
Washington	17	10	London	10	5
Yokohama	17	10	London	10	5

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France-Press Feb. 2  
Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	484.2	+1.5
Brussels	484.2	+1.5
Frankfurt	484.2	+1.5
London	484.2	+1.5
Paris	484.2	+1.5
Stockholm	484.2	+1.5
Zurich	484.2	+1.5

THE SPELL

By Hermann Broch. Translated by H.F. Broch de Rothenmann. 391 pages. \$32.50. Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by John Gross

HERMANN BROCH is one of the great masters of 20th-century German literature. Born in Vienna in 1886, he went into the family textile business and did not become a full-time writer until he was over 40; his best known novels, "The Sleepwalkers" and "The Death of Virgil," were published in 1931 and 1945 respectively. When the Nazis took over in 1938 he was briefly imprisoned, and later that year he went to the United States, where he died in 1951.

In 1935 Broch wrote a novel that he referred to as "the mountain novel." The following year he began to revise and expand it, but broke off halfway through. He started work on a more drastic revision in 1950, but had completed only about a third of it at the time of his death. The translation that has now appeared, "The Spell," is based on the earliest version, the only complete one, but also incorporates a substantial episode from the second, 1936, version.

"The Spell" was written in response to the coming to power of Hitler. Set in a secluded

Solution to Previous Puzzle

W	E	A	L	A	N	I	L	M	A	Z	E				
A	R	M	A	D	O	A	M	I	N	O					
G	R	O	U	N	D	H	O	G	S	A	N	D			
M	O	R	R	O	S	L	E	T	S	C	O	S			
A	R	E	A	R	U	G	O	I	L						
L	E	V	E	S	P	R	I	N	G	F	E	V	E	R	
P	R	O	V	E	A	P	E	A	N	E	V	E			
L	E	V	I	A	P	A	C	E	T	A	I	L			
O	N	E	S	K	E	P	T	F	O	L	L				
W	I	N	T	E	R	S	T	A	I	L	E				
A	D	O	R	E	T	R	E	T	I	N	A	L			
J	A	B	I	N	I	T	A	C	N	O	D	E			
A	V	A	I	S	T	H	E	S	H	A	D	O			
M	O	L	T	O	S	A	V	E	L	O	P	E			
S	W	E	A	I	R	A	W	E	I	D	L	I	S	T	S

CHESS

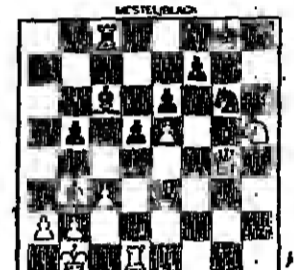
By Robert Byrne

NOTHING new is neglected these days. As soon as someone constructs a successful plan, everyone jumps to try it out.

This is what is currently happening to a key variation of the Yugoslav Attack in the Dragon Sicilian, which had previously presented Black with such success. That it really wasn't because recognized only after Anatoly Karpov decisively defeated it in his encounter with Alexander Sznapik in the last round of the Olympiad in Dubai, United Arab Emirates.

The ripples of that game have appeared so far in West Germany, where Nigel Short of the English Olympiad team used it to win a game in the Bundesliga, and in London, where Murray Chandler, also of the English team, used it to defeat another team member, Jonathan Mestel, in the Kleinwort-Orienteer British Championship Play-off.

Here is the theoretically important Chandler-Mestel game. The problem of the variation arises after 12...P-KR4, the Solis Defense, which impedes White's attempt to open a file against the black king by P-KR5. The idea of sacrificing several pawns for this objective by P-N4 was known, but not in conjunction with White's first sacrifice with 14 K-N1!!; until Karpov-Sznapik, 17...N-KB3 could have countered 18 Q-R2, R-K1; 19



Q-R4, with the terrible threat of 20 R-R2, 21 Q-R1 and 22 Q-R8ch, forcing mate.

Chandler was following Karpov in giving up the exchange with 18 K-N1, P-R3, which was the new justification for 13 P-N4. However, after 19 Q-R2, Sznapik had returned the ex-change with 19...R-B5; 20 BxR, P-R3, thus eliminating the powerful white knight at Q5.

Mestel was thus able to unpin his KP with 20...Q-N3, and after 21 QxP, to cut the diagonal of the white KB with 21...P-K3.

The only way to keep the pressure on against a stubborn Mestel, after 24...N-N3, was 25 N-B5! Of course, 25...P-N2; 26 QxP, Chandler had recovered his pawn and oow threatened 27 NxP. On 26...P-Q4; 27 N-N3!, the capture with 27...Px? would have lost a piece to 28 P-B5 because 28...PxP? permits 29 QxNch. 32...K-B1; 33 BxN, P-R3; 34 R-Bch, K-K2; 35 Q-Nch, K-Q1; 36 Q-Qch, Mestel interrupted the course of 36...B-Q2; 37 R-Bmate by giving up.

Chandler had a difficult decision to make after 27...Q-K6: Should he have won a pawn by 28 B-N3, B-K1; 29 P-R3, PxP; 29 BxP, BxR; 30 RxB, aware that such a counter as 30...Q-KR6 would not work against 31...Q-Q1, Q-R5; 32 B-N5, Q-B7; 33 R-Q8, or with 28 P-R5!, continue to play for attack, as he did?

The answer depends on whether, after his 28 P-K5!, BxP; 29 PxB, QxR; 30 N-R5, he could have overcome the best defense — 30...K-B1! After 31 Q-N4ch, R-K2; 32 N-B6, Q-B5 (32...NxxP?; 33

SPORTS

Stars & Stripes on the Brink of a Cup Sweep

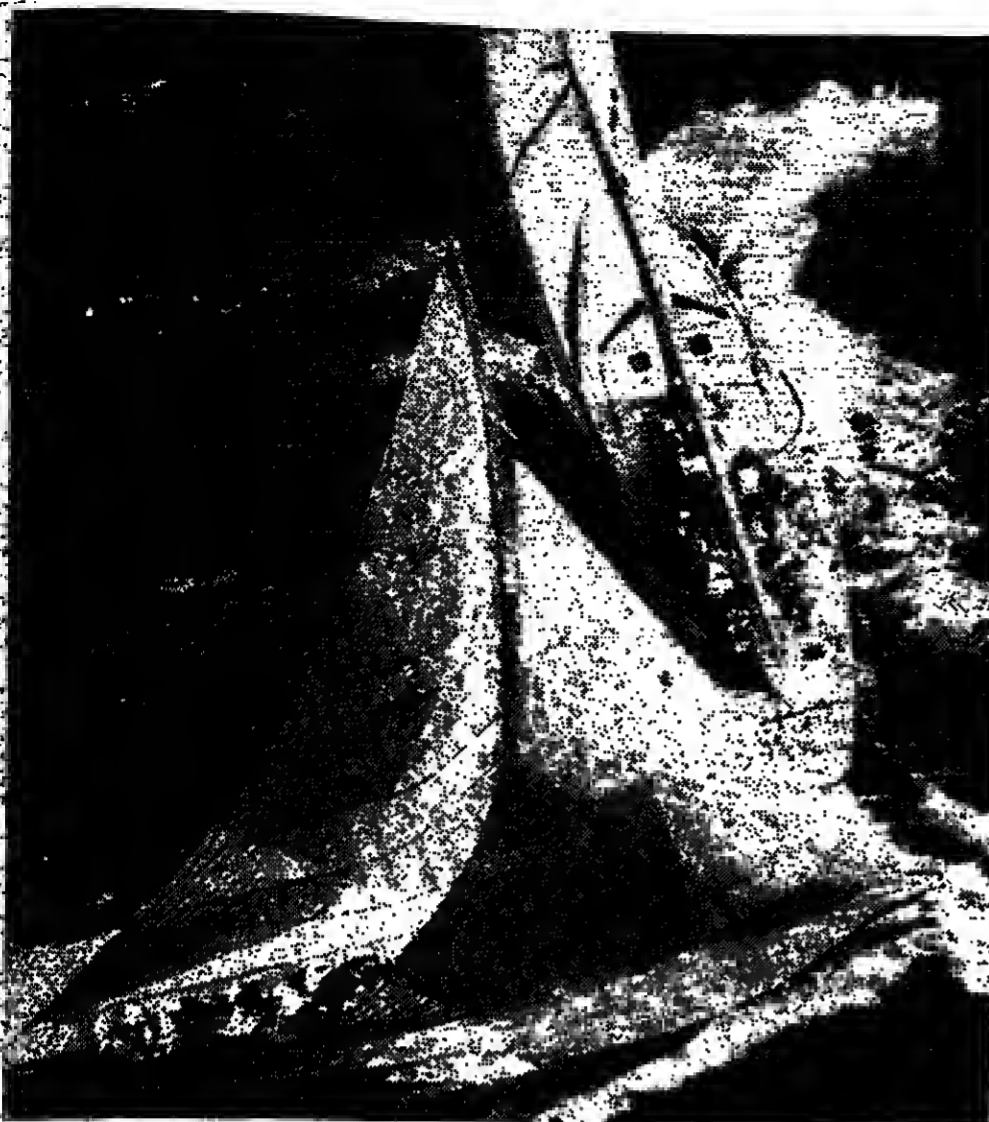
Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
FREMANTLE, Australia — Stars & Stripes dominated Kookaburra III in moderate winds Monday, winning by 1 minute, 46 seconds to take a 3-0 lead and move within one victory of bringing the America's Cup back to the United States.

Conner's triumph was achieved after a report of a bomb aboard Kookaburra III. Chief Inspector John Watts of Perth central police confirmed that an anonymous call had been made to a police station in Sydney claiming a bomb was aboard the Australian 12-meter.

The advantages at the start five marks were 1:21, 1:31, 1:29, 1:49 and 1:41, respectively. The U.S. crew was relaxed and confident throughout. Conner, in fact, so enjoyed the day's outing that at one point he surrendered the wheel to tactician Tom Whidden. "Let's go back to work," said Conner, as he took over again.

The ensuing spinnaker run, supposedly a weak point of Stars & Stripes, was where Conner beat Murray by adding a whopping 42 seconds to his lead. The Americans took a filler at the beginning of the leg. Instead of setting the big red, white and blue parachute on a jibe, they raised it on the same tack, to utilize the favorable winds on the left side of the course.

Safely in front, Conner sailed conservatively the rest of the way. Murray's only hope was for a gust of wind to befall the Americans, as happened when Stars & Stripes lost her only race against New Zealand in the challenger finals. That didn't happen. Murray had opted to race Monday instead of asking for a lay day to regroup based on a forecast for light winds he hoped would put his boat back in the running. The overnight prediction had been for mild winds and smooth seas.



Stars & Stripes (US-55) tacked in close quarters on route to a 15-second lead on Monday's first leg.

Zurbriggen Takes Super-Giant Slalom

By Steve Kettle
United Press International
CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland — Firmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland skied aggressively to win the men's super-giant slalom at the world Alpine ski championships here Monday.

Chirardelli was first to race on the steep and hard 1,553-meter (4,931-foot) course, which had 43 gates and a drop of 514 meters. He had a good run, but Zurbriggen, who started fifth, was more powerful. Wild and wide at some of the first gates, Zurbriggen touched the snow with his hand at a difficult, low turn on the upper part of the course. But he recovered his balance and continued.



Firmin Zurbriggen "I had nothing to lose..."

150-147 and 4 Overtimes: Warriors Win All-Nighter

The Associated Press
OAKLAND, California — Eric Floyd, nicknamed Sleepy, had every reason to be tired. Golden State's all-star guard played 64 minutes, tying an all-time record, in Sunday's 150-147 victory over the New Jersey Nets. It was the first four-overtime National Basketball Association game in three years.

Miller, 39, a Surprised Victor in Pebble Beach Golf

By Gordon S. White Jr.
New York Times Service
PEBBLE BEACH, California — Johnny Miller, who said he had thought his winning years on the golf tour were over, surprised himself and just about everyone else here Sunday with his first triumph in nearly four years.



Johnny Miller, watching his birdie putt fall on No. 18: "I was just trying to have a good time and check out the scenery."

gan, gained a check for \$108,000 only a day after he almost gave up because of pain in his right leg from a week-old pulled muscle. The triumph was his first since the Honda Classic in March 1983.

"If this was any other tournament this week I would not have played," said Miller, who in 1974 won what was called The Crosby to start his big year of eight victories. "But this is my favorite tournament. I was going to try no matter how much it hurt."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Holbert Team Retains Daytona Title
DAYTONA BEACH, Florida (AP) — Al Holbert made a surprise appearance Sunday to help his team repeat as champions of the Daytona 24-Hours sports car endurance race. Holbert combined with Derek Bell and Al Unser Jr. — his partners a year ago — and Chip Robinson to outlast A.J. Foyt, Al Unser and Danny Sullivan in what was, until the Foyt car quit about 55 minutes from the end, the closest race in the event's 21-year history.

SCOREBOARD

Table containing various sports scores including U.S. College Standings, NBA Standings, U.S. College Results, and National Hockey League Standings.

Transition

Table containing various sports scores including Golf, Davis Cup Tennis, and World Championships.

Koch, E. German Track Star, Retires

ROSTOCK, East Germany (UPI) — Marita Koch of East Germany, one of the greatest female runners ever, announced her retirement on Monday.

AFC Defeats NFC, 10-6, in Pro Bowl

HONOLULU (UPI) — John Elway of Denver threw a 10-yard scoring pass to Todd Christensen of the Los Angeles Raiders, and New England's Tony Franklin kicked a 26-yard field goal to give the American Conference a 10-6 victory over the National Conference in Sunday's Pro Bowl, the final game of the National Football League season.

Shoemaker to Undergo Knee Surgery

ARCADIA, California (UPI) — Jockey Bill Shoemaker, the world's leading rider with 8,630 victories, said Sunday that he will undergo knee surgery, which will sideline him for several weeks.

